State Library

ASHEVILLE NEWS.

VOL. 8—NO. 30. ASHEVILLE, N. C., THURSDAY, JANUARY 29, 1857. WHOLE NO. 384.

THE
ASHEVILLE NEWS
Is Published Weekly,
BY THOMAS W. ATKIN,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

☞TERMS.—*Two Dollars* per annum, in advance; *Two Dollars and fifty cents* in six months; or *Three Dollars* at the end of the year.

☞No order for the paper, out of this county, will receive any attention, unless accompanied with the amount of one year's subscription.

☞Advertisements inserted at *One Dollar* per square of *twelve* lines, for the first and *twenty-five* cents for each subsequent insertion.

☞For announcing the name of a candidate, Three Dollars.

From these terms there will be no departure, in any case. Liberal contracts made with those who desire to advertise by the year.

BY AUTHORITY.

Laws of the United States.

[Chapter CLX.]

An Act making Appropriations for Light houses, Light boats, Buoys, &c. and providing for the erection and Establishment of the same, and for other purposes.

[CONTINUED.]

Alabama.—For the erection of a sea coast light, and fitting it with proper illuminating apparatus, on Sand Island, off the entrance to Mobile Bay, in place of the present light at that point, thirty five thousand dollars.

For repairing the light house and keeper's dwelling, enlarging and fencing in the grounds attached to the same at Choctaw Point near Mobile, Alabama, two thousand dollars.

Mississippi.—For rebuilding the light house and keeper's dwelling at Round Island, eight thousand dollars.

For rebuilding the light house tower at the west end of Cat Island, and fitting it with proper illuminating apparatus, twelve thousand dollars.

Louisiana.—For rebuilding the light house and keeper's dwelling at Pass Manchac, ten thousand dollars.

For the erection of a light house on the southwest reef near the entrance to Atchafalaya bay, to serve as a substitute for the present Atchafalaya Bay light ship, and also for the light house at Point de Fer, twenty thousand dollars.

For a light house at or near the mouth of the Amite River on Lake Maurepas, Louisiana, six thousand dollars.

Texas.—For the erection of a light house at or near the head of the "Swash," abreast of "Alligator Head," in Matagorda Bay ten thousand dollars.

For a beacon light at the mouth of the bayou at Saluria, five hundred dollars.

For buoys and stakes for the lower part of Aransas Bay, and for the inland channel to Corpus Christi, three thousand dollars.

For the erection of a light at the mouth of the Rio Grande River, six thousand dollars.

For a beacon light at Corpus Christi, five thousand dollars.

Pennsylvania.—For rebuilding the beacon light at Erie, five thousand two hundred and fifty dollars.

Ohio.—For rebuilding the beacon light at Huron, four thousand five hundred and eighty dollars.

For rebuilding the light house at Black River, seven thousand three hundred dollars; and for the completion of the rebuilding and repairs of the west pier and pier head, upon which said light house is erected, and connecting the same with the shore, eleven thousand and twenty six dollars.

For a channel range light at Maumee Bay, three thousand five hundred dollars.

Michigan.—For additional buoys in Detroit River and to mark obstructions to navigation in the St. Lawrence River and Niagara River, and in Lakes Ontario and Erie, five thousand dollars.

For a light house to be erected on Traverse or Charity Island, in Saginaw Bay, five thousand dollars.

For a light house at the mouth of the Un Sable River, on Lake Huron, five thousand dollars.

For a light house at Fort Austin, on Saginaw Bay, five thousand dollars.

For repairing high house, banking in and protecting the site of the light house at Huron, Ohio, ten thousand dollars.

For a light house on Point Peninsula, between Big and Little Bay du Noquet, in Lake Michigan, five thousand dollars.

For a beacon light at Sand Point, on the west side of Little Bay du Noquet, one thousand dollars.

For a lake coast light at Grand Point au Sable, Lake Michigan, six thousand dollars.

Wisconsin.—For rebuilding the light house at Port de Mort, six thousand dollars.

For a light on the outer end of the outer pier at Kenosha, one thousand dollars.

For a lake coast light on the west shore of Lake Michigan, at or near the Portage, and opposite to the head of Big Sturgeon Bay, five thousand dollars.

Minnesota Territory.—For a light house at Beaver Bay, Lake Superior, six thousand dollars.

For a light house at Grand Marais, Lake Superior, six thousand dollars.

California.—For providing a suitable vessel, and for maintaining the same for one year in visiting the lights and other aids; for inspections and delivery of supplies; for placing and removing buoys; and for the transportation of materials, supplies, and laborers for constructing and repairing light houses on the Pacific coast, six thousand dollars.

For the construction of a road from the keeper's dwelling at the South Farallone to the light house tower on the Peak, one thousand five hundred dollars.

For the construction of a road from La Playa, San Diego Bay, to the light house at Point Loma, one thousand five hundred dollars.

For improving the road from the Coxo or landing at Point Conception to the light house, one thousand dollars.

For the erection of a sea coast light on the main land between Buena Ventura and Point Duma, at such place as may be determined upon to indicate the approach to the Santa Barbara channel, in addition to the appropriation contained in the third section of the act of August third, eighteen hundred and fifty four, making appropriations for light houses, &c., thirty five thousand dollars.

For completing the light houses at Santa Barbara, San Pedro, and Santa Cruz harbors, seven thousand five hundred dollars.

For a first class light at Cape Mendocino, forty thousand dollars.

Washington Territory.—For a light house at Red Bluff, on Whidby's Island, twenty five thousand dollars.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby authorized to accept from the city of Charleston a conveyance of a lot, to be held and used solely for the purpose of a light house site, and not otherwise; and that he be authorized to use the appropriations heretofore made for that purpose to erect a light house or beacon light on or near the Battery, in that city, upon the Attorney General certifying to the validity of such limited title.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That the following named lights be discontinued, provided the Secretary of the Treasury so directs, viz:

At Silver Creek, on the southeast shore of Lake Erie, New York.

At Barcelona, (or Portland,) on the southeast shore of Lake Erie, New York.

At Port Clinton, in Portage Bay, Ohio.

At Cleaveland, east side of entrance to Cleaveland, (on the hill,) Ohio.

At the Northeast Pass of the Mississippi: Provided, The Secretary of the Treasury shall decide said light to be necessary.

At Dice's Head, Maine.

At Parmet Harbor, Massachusetts.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That the Secretary of the Treasury be and he is hereby authorized to have a reexamination made (under the seventh section of the act approved August three, eighteen hundred and fifty four, making appropriations for light houses, and so forth) of the Point of Rocks, West Port, Massachusetts, to determine whether or not the light house authorized for that place is necessary to the commerce of that vicinity; and if reported upon favorably and approved by him, to use the appropriation heretofore made for that purpose, in erecting a light house and keeper's dwelling at or near that place.

Sec. 5. And be it further enacted, That if preliminary surveys are required to ascertain the necessity for any light house or other aid provided for in this bill, or to determine the proper site for the same, or to ascertain more fully what the public exigency requires, the Secretary of the Treasury shall cause the necessary examinations and surveys on the sea board to be made under the direction of the Superintendent of the Coast Survey, and those on the northwestern lakes to be made under the direction of the Bureau of Topographical Engineers; and in all cases in which adverse reports are made, they shall be submitted to Congress at its next session, and in all cases in which the objects authorized are favorably reported upon, the works shall be commenced immediately after valid titles and States jurisdiction shall have been obtained to the sites.

Sec. 6. And be it further enacted, That if a good title cannot be obtained by the United States to Dry Point and Liniken's Neck, on the western side of the Damariscotta River, in the State of Maine, the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized to cause another suitable site to be selected for the light house appropriated for at the mouth of the said river, by the act of Congress approved August third, eighteen hundred and fifty four.

Approved, August 18, 1856.

[Chapter CLXI.]

An Act making Appropriations for the Transportation of the United States Mail by Ocean Steamers and otherwise, during the fiscal year ending the thirtieth of June, one thousand eight hundred fifty seven.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following sums be, and the same are hereby appropriated, to be paid out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the year ending the thirtieth of June, one thousand eight hundred and fifty seven:

For transportation of the mails from New York to Liverpool, and back, eight hundred and nineteen thousand five hundred dollars: Provided, That the Secretary of the Navy is hereby directed to give the notice provided in the first section of the act entitled "An act to supply deficiencies in the appropriations for the service of the fiscal year ending the thirtieth of June, one thousand eight hundred and fifty two," approved the twenty first July, one thousand eight hundred and fifty two, to terminate the arrangements for the additional allowance for the transportation of the United States mail between New York and Liverpool in the Collins line of steamers as therein provided.

For transportation of the mails from New York to New Orleans, Charleston, Savannah, Havana, and Chagres, and back, two hundren and sixty one thousand dollars.

For transportation of the mails from Panama to California and Oregon, and back, three hundred and twenty eight thousand three hundred and fifty dollars.

For carrying out the contract entered into by the Post Office Department under the provisions of the act approved thirtieth August, one thousand eight hundred and fifty two, establishing a tri monthly mail by steam vessels between New Orleans and Vera Cruz, via Tampico, sixty nine thousand seven hundred and fifty dollars.

For improving the road from the Coxo or landing at Point Conception to the light house, one thousand dollars.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the following sums be and the same are hereby appropriated, for the service of the Post Office Department for the year ending the thirtieth of June, one thousand eight hundred and fifty seven, out of any moneys in the treasury arising from the revenues of said department, in conformity to the act of the second of July, one thousand eight hundred and thirty six:

For transportation of the mails, in two steamships, from New York, by Southampton, to Bremen, and back, at one hundred thousand dollars for each ship; and in two steamships from New York, by Cowes, to Havre, and back, at seventy five thousand dollars for each ship, under the contract with the Ocean Steam Navigation Company of New York, three hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

For transportation of the mails between Charleston and Havana, a sum not exceeding fifty thousand dollars.

For transportation of the mails across the isthmus of Panama, one hundred and thirty five thousand dollars.

Approved, August 18th, 1856.

[Chapter CLXII.]

An Act making Appropriations for the Legislative, Executive, and Judicial Expenses of Government for the year ending the thirtieth of June, eighteen hundred and fifty seven.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representarives of the Unted States of America in Congress assembled, That the following sums be and the same are hereby appropriated, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the objects hereafter expressed, for the fiscal year ending the thirtieth of June, one thousand eight hundred and fifty seven, namely:

LEGISLATIVE. For compensation and mileage of Senators, one hundred and eight thousand eight hundred and seventy two dollars.

For compensation of the officers, clerks, messengers, and others, receiving an annual salary in the service of the Senate, viz: Secretary of the Senate, three thousand six hundred dollars; officer charged with disbursements of the Senate, four hundred and eighty dollars; chief clerk, two thousand five hundred dollars; principal clerk and principal executive clerk in office of the Secretary of the Senate, at two thousand one hundred and sixty dollars each; eight clerks in the office of the Secretary of the Senate, at one thousand eight hundred and fifty dollars each; keeper of the stationery, one thousand seven hundred and fifty two dollars; two messengers, one at one thousand and eighty dollars, and one at seven hundred and fifty dollars; one page, at five hundred dollars; sergeant at arms and doorkeeper, two thousand dollars; assistant doorkeeper, one thousand seven hundred dollars; postmaster to the Senate, one thousand seven hundred and fifty dollars; assistant postmaster and mail carrier; one thousand four hundred and forty dollars; two mail boys, at nine hundred dollars each; superintendent of the document room, one thousand five hundred dollars; two assistants in document room, at one thousand two hundred dollars each; surperintendent of the folding room, one thousand five hundred dollars; two messengers, acting as assistant doorkeepers, at one thousand five hundred dollars each; fifteen messengers, at one thousand two hundred dollars each; superintendent in charge of Senate furnaces, one thousand and eighty dollars; assistant in charge of furnaces, six hundred dollars; laborer in private passage, six hundred dollars; two laborers, at four hundred and eighty dollars each; clerk or secretary to the President of the Senate, one thousand seven hundred and fifty two dollars; clerk of Committee on Finance, eighteen hundred and fifty dollars; clerk of printing records, sixteen hundred and sixty nine dollars and two cents; draughtsman, one thousand eight hundred and fifty dollars; chaplain of Senate, seven hundred and fifty dollars—making seventy five thousand nine hundred and eighty three dollars and two cents.

For the contingent expenses of the Senate, viz:

For binding, forty five thousand dollars.

For lithographing and engraving, forty five thousand dollars.

For books, five thousand dollars.

For stationery, twelve thousand dollars.

For newspapers, three thousand dollars.

For Congressional Globe and binding the same, seventy two thousand six hundred and fifty one dollars.

For reporting proceedings, including the usual extra compensation to the reporters of the Senate, eight hundred dollars each, ten thousand four hundred dollars.

For clerks to committees, pages, police, horses, and carryalls, twenty seven thousand four hundred and sixty dollars; Provided, that the amount estimated for compensation of the clerks to the Committee on Finance and Printing be deducted therefrom.

For miscellaneous items, twenty thousand dollars.

For compensation and mileage of members of the House of Representatives and Delegates from Territories, three hundred and sixty five thousand and forty eight dollars.

For compensation of the officers, clerks, messengers, and others receiving an annual salary in the service of the House of Representatives, viz: Clerk of the House of Representatives three thousand six hundred dollars; two clerks, at two thousand one hundred and sixty dollars each; seven clerks, at one thousand eight hundred dollars; sergeant at arms, two thousand one hundred and sixty dollars; doorkeeper, two thousand one hundred and sixty dollars; postmaster, two thousand one hundred and sixty dollars; one messenger, at one thousand seven hundred and fifty two dollars; librarian, one thousand eight hundred dollars; reading clerk, one thousand eight hundred dollars; clerk to Committee of Claims, one thousand eight hundred dollars; clerk to Committee of Ways and Means, one thousand eight hundred dollars; five messengers, at one thousand four hundred and forty dollars each; clerk in charge of books for members, one thousand eight hundred dollars; clerk in charge of stationery, one thousand eight hundred dollars; chaplain, seven hundred and fifty dollars; messenger in charge of the hall, seventeen hundred and forty dollars, twenty one messengers, including superintendents of the folding and document rooms, twenty eight thousand four hundred and four dollars—making seventy nine thousand four hundred and forty six dollars.

For contingent expenses of the House of Representatives, viz:

For binding documents, one hundred and twenty five thousand dollars.

For furniture, repairs, and boxes for books, fifteen thousand dollars.

For stationery, fifteen thousand dollars.

For horses, carriages, and saddle horses five thousand dollars.

For fuel, oil, and candles, two thousand five hundred dollars.

For newspapers, twelve thousand five hundred dollars.

For engraving, electrotyping, and lithographing, one hundred and twenty five thousand dollars.

For Capitol police, five thousand four hundred and ninety dollars

For miscellaneous items, seventy thousand dollars.

For pages and mail boys, eight thousand four hundred dollars.

For folding documents including pay of folders, folding paper, twine, and paste, forty thousand dollars.

For twenty four copies of the Congressional Globe and Appendix for each member and delegate of the first session of the Thirty fourth Congress, thirty four thousand seven hundred and four dollars.

For binding twenty four copies of the Congressional Globe and Appendix for each member and delegate of the first session of the Thirty fourth Congress, sixteen thousand six hundred and forty seven dollars and ninety two cents.

For twenty four copies of the Congressional Globe and Appendix for each member and delegate of the second session of the Thirty fourth Congress, seventeen thousand three hundred and fifty two dollars.

For binding twenty four copies of the Congressional Globe and Appendix for each member and delegate of the second session of the Thirty fourth Congress, eight thousand six hundred and seventy six dollars.

For reporting and publishing the proceedings of the House of Representatives, including the usual additional compensation to the reporters of the House for the present session, eight hundred dollars each, twenty thousand four hundred and twenty dollars, in addition to the unexpended balance of the appropriation contained in the act approved fifteenth May, one thousand eight hundred and fifty six, for the same purpose prior to the first July, one thousand eight hundred and fifty six.

For clerks on land maps, clerks to committees, and temporary clerks in the office of the Clerk of the House of Representatives, twenty eight thousand four hundred and sixty dollars.

For one hundred copies of the Congressional Globe and Appendix, and for binding the same, for the first and second sessions of the Thirty fourth [Congress,] for the House library, four thousand five hundred dollars.

For furniture for committee rooms in the south wing of the extension of the Capitol, ten thousand dollars.

For entire compensation to the clerks, sergeant at arms, and reporter of the Kansas investigating committee, of three hundred dollars, each, two thousand four hundred dollars.

Library of Congress.—For compensation of librarian, three assistant librarians, and messenger, nine thousand dollars.

For contingent expenses of said library, one thousand dollars.

For expense of procuring proper apparatus for warming said library, and providing fuel for the same five thousand dollars.

For maintaining the botanic garden and green houses including pay of horticulturist and assistants, under the direction of the Library Committee of Congress, five thousand dollars.

For purchase of books for said library, five thousand dollars.

For purchase of law books for said library, two thousand dollars.

For compensation of the Superintendent of Public Printing and the clerks and messenger in his office, eleven thousand five hundred and fourteen dollars.

For contingent expenses of his office, viz: For blank books, stationery, postage, advertising for proposals for paper, furniture, travelling expenses, and miscellaneous items, two thousand three hundred dollars.

For rent of ware room, two hundred and fifty dollars.

For cartage and labor in storing the transportation of paper, five hundred and fifty dollars.

For paper required for the printing of the second session of the Thirty fourth Congress, one hundred and fifty six thousand four hundred and eight dollars.

For printing required for the second session of the Thirty fourth Congress, one hundred and fifteen thousand dollars. And the appropriation to "supply deficiencies in the appropriation for printing of the second session of the Thirty third Congress," contained in the act of fifteenth of May, eighteen hundred fifty six, shall be construed by the accounting officers of the Treasury, to include the cost of paper necessary for said printing.

For procuring drawings to illustrate the Patent Office report for the year eighteen hundred and fifty six, six thousand dollars; to be expended under the direction of the commissioner of Patents.

Executive.—For compensation of the President of the United States, twenty five thousand dollars.

For compensation of the Vice President of the United States, from the fourth March to the thirtieth June, one thousand eight hundred and fifty seven, two thousand six hundred and twenty two dollars and twenty two cents.

For compensation to secretary to sign patents for lands, one thousand five hundred dollars.

Department of State.—For compensation of the Secretary of State, and Assistant Secretary of State, clerks, messenger and assistant messenger in his office, and for laborers employed therein, at the rate of four hundred and eighty dollars per annum, per act of fourth August, eighteen hundred and fifty four, fifty one thousand six hundred and twenty dollars.

For the Incidental and Contingent Expenses of said Department.—For publishing the laws in pamphlet form and in the newspapers of the States and Territories, and in the city of Washington, forty seven thousand three hundred and one dollars.

For proof reading, packing and distributing laws and documents, including cases and transportation, fifteen thousand two hundred dollars.

For stationery, blank books, binding, painting and glazing, six thousand five hundred dollars.

For copper plate printing, books and maps two thousand dollars.

For newspapers, six hundred dollars.

For extra clerk hire and copying, two thousand dollars; said clerks to be employed only during the session of Congress, or when indispensably necessary to enable the Department to answer some call made by either House of Congress at one session to be answered at another.

For miscellaneous items, one thousand five hundred dollars.

To enable the Secretary of State to pay for the service of a messenger sent to the government of Texas upon the passage by Congress of the Texas indemnity bill, in eighteen hundred and fifty, five hundred dollars.

To enable the Secretary of State to purchase fifty copies, each, of volumes eighteen and nineteen of Howard's Report of the Decisions of the Supreme Court of the United States, five hundred dollars.

To enable the Secretary of State to purchase five hundred copies of the three volumes of the Diplomatic Correspondence of the United States from seventeen hundred and eighty three to seventeen hundred and eighty nine, seven thousand five hundred dollars.

To reimburse the consular agent of the United States at the Island of St. Thomas, for that amount expended by him, by orders of this government, in landing and storing the cargo of the barque Amelia of New York, and other expenses incident thereto, laden with arms and munitions of war, which were seized by order of the government and carried into said Island and there landed, four thousand eight hundred and fifty dollars, to be disbursed under the direction of the Secretary of State.

To enable the Secretary of State to procure copies of Dr. Kohl's maps of the Continents and Islands of America, the sum of six thousand dollars which will be expended under the direction of the Secretary of State in such manner as he may deem best for that object.

Northeast Executive Building.—For compensation of four watchmen of the northeast executive building and two laborers employed therein, at the rate of four hundred and eighty dollars per annum, per act of fourth August, eighteen hundred and fifty four, three thousand three hundred and sixty dollars.

For contingent expenses of said building, viz: for fuel, light, and repairs, three thousand three hundred dollars.

Treasury Department.—For compensation of the Secretary of the Treasury, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, clerks, messenger, and assistant messenger in his office, and for laborers employed therein at the rate of four hundred and eighty dollars per annum, per act fourth August, eighteen hundred and fifty four, forty eight thousand two hundred and sixty dollars.

For compensation of the First Comptroller, and the clerks and messenger in his office, and for laborers employed therein, at the rate of four hundred and eighty dollars per annum, per act of fourth August, eighteen hundred and fifty four, twenty seven thousand nine hundred dollars.

For compensation of the Second Comptroller, and the clerks and messenger in his office, and for laborer employed therein, at the rate of four hundred and eighty dollars per annum, per act of fourth of August, eighteen hundred and fifty four, twenty six thousand seven hundred and twenty dollars.

For compensation of the First Auditor, and the clerks, messenger, and assistant messenger in his office, and for laborer employed therein, at the rate of four hundred and eighty dollars per annum, per act of fourth August, eighteen hundred and fifty four, thirty five thousand eight hundred and forty dollars.

For compensation of the Second Auditor, and the clerks, messenger, and assistant messenger in his office, and for laborer employed therein, at the rate of four hundred and eighty dollars per annum, per act of fourth August, eighteen hundred and fifty four, thirty five thousand three hundred and twenty dollars.

For compensation of the Third Auditor, and the clerks, messengers, and assistant messenger in his office, and for laborers employed therein, at the rate of four hundred and eighty dollars per annum, per act of fourth August, eighteen hundred and fifty four, one hundred and thirty three thousand five hundred and forty dollars.

For compensation of the Fourth Auditor, and the clerks, messenger, and assistant messenger in his office, twenty seven thousand four hundred dollars.

For compensation of the Fifth Auditor, and the clerks, and messenger, in his office, and for laborer employed therein, at the rate of four hundred and eighty dollars per annum, per act of fourth August, eighteen huudred and fifty four, sixteen thousand one hundred and twenty dollars.

For compensation of the Auditor of the Post Office Department, and the clerks, messengers, and assistant messenger in his office, and for laborers employed therein, at the rate of four hundred and eighty dollars per annum, per act of fourth August, eighteen hundred and fifty four, one hundred and sixty four thousand one hundred and sixty dollars.

For compensation of the Treasurer of the United States, and the clerks, messenger, and assistant messenger in his office, and for laborers employed therein, at the rate of four hundred and eighty dollars per annum, per act of fourth August, eighteen hundred and fifty four, twenty five thousand three hundred dollars.

For compensation of the Register of the Treasury, and the clerks, messenger, and assistant messenger in his office, and for laborers employed therein, at the rate of four hundred and eighty dollars per annum, per act of fourth August, eighteen hundred and fifty four, forty nine thousand eight hundred and sixty dollars.

For compensation of the Solicitor of the Treasury, and the clerks and messenger in his office, sixteen thousand nine hundred dollars.

For compensation of the Commissioner of Customs, and the clerks and messenger in his office, and for laborer employed therein, at the rate of four hundred and eighty dollars per annum, per act of fourth August, eighteen hundred and fifty four, twenty thousand three hundred and twenty dollars.

For compensation of the clerks and messenger of the Light house Board, and for laborer employed therein, at the rate of four hundred and eighty dollars per annum, per act of fourth August, eighteen hundred and fifty four, nine thousand dollars.

Contingent Expenses of the Treasury Department.

In the office of the Secretary of the Treasury:

For copying, blank books, stationery, binding, sealing ships' registers, translating foreign languages, advertising, and extra clerk hire for preparing and collecting information to be laid before Congress—said clerks to be employed only during the session of Congress, or when indispensably necessary to enable the department to answer some call made by either house of Congress at one session to be answered at another; and no such extra clerk shall receive more than three dollars thirty three and one third cents per day for the time actually and necessarily employed, and for miscellaneous items, thirteen thousand seven hundred and fifty dollars.

In the office of the First Comptroller:

For furniture, blank books, binding, stationery, public documents, and miscellaneous items, one thousand eight hundred dollars.

In the office of the Second Comptroller:

For blank books, binding, stationery pay for the National Intelligencer and Union, to be filed and preserved for the use of the office, office furniture, and miscellaneous items, one thousand five hundred dollars.

In the office of the First Auditor:

For blank books, binding, stationery, office furniture, cases for records and official papers, and miscellaneous items, including subscription for the Union and National Intelligencer, to be filed for the use of the office, one thousand eight hundred dollars.

In the office of the Second Auditor:

For blank books, binding, stationery, office furniture, and miscellaneous items, including two of the daily city newspapers, to be filed bound, and preserved for the use of the office, one thousand two hundred dollars.

In the office of the Third Auditor:

For blank books, binding, stationery, office furniture, carpeting, two newspapers, the Union and Intelligencer, preserving files and papers, bounty land service, miscellaneous items and arrearages, three thousand five hundred and forty dollars.

In the office of the Fourth Auditor:

For stationery, books, binding, labor, and miscellaneous items, one thousand one hundred dollars.

In the office of the Fifth Auditor:

For blank books, binding, stationery, office furniture, carpeting, and miscellaneous expenses in which are included two daily newspapers, six hundred dollars.

In the office of the Auditor of the Post Office Department:

For stationery, blank books, binding, and ruling, ten thousand and fifty dollars.

For miscellaneous items, for file boards, repairs, cases and desks for safe keeping of papers, furniture, lights, washing towels, ice, horse for messenger, telegraphic despatches, and stoves, two thousand five hundred dollars.

In the office of the Treasurer:

For blank books, binding, stationery, and miscellaneous items, one thousand two hundred dollars.

In the office of the Register:

For ruling and full binding books for recording collectors' quarterly abstracts of commerce and navigation, and blank abstract for their use, blank books, binding and stationery, arranging and binding cancelled marine paper, cases for official papers and records, and miscellaneous items, seven thousand dollars.

In the office of the Solicitor:

For blank books, binding, stationery, labor, and miscellaneous items, and for statutes and reports, two thousand two hundred dollars.

In the office of the Commissioner of Customs:

For blank books, stationery, and miscellaneous items, two thousand dollars.

Light house Board.—For blank books, binding, stationery, miscellaneous expenses, and postage, seven hundred and fifty dollars.

For the General Purposes of the Southeast Executive Building.—For the compensation of eight watchmen of the southeast executive building, four thousand eight hundred dollars,

For compensation of nine laborers of the southeast executive building, four thousand three hundred and twenty dollars.

For contingent expenses of said building, viz:

Fuel, lights, repairs, and miscellaneous, eight thousand five hundred dollars.

For compensation of four watchmen for building occupied in part by the Attorney General, and in part by the First Auditor of the Treasury, two thousand four hundred dollars.

For compensation of two laborers for said building, nine hundred and sixty dollars.

For rent of said building, fuel, and miscellaneous items, six thousand dollars.

Department of the Interior.—For compensation of the Secretary of the Interior, and the clerks, messengers, and assistant messengers in his office, and for laborers employed therein, at the rate of four hundred and eighty dollars per annum, per act fourth August eighteen hundred and fifty four, thirty thousand three hundred and twenty dollars.

For compensation of the Commissioner of the General Land Office, and the recorder, draughtsman, assistant draughtsman, clerks, messengers, assistant messengers, packers, and watchmen in his office, and for laborers employed therein, at the rate of four hundred and eighty dollars per annum, per act fourth August, eighteen hundred and fifty four, one hundred and seventy one thousand two hundred and ten dollars.

For additional clerks in the General Land Office, under the act of third March, one thousand eight hundred and fifty five, granting bounty lands, and for laborers employed therein, at the rate of four hundred and eighty dollars per annum, per act fourth August, eighteen hundred and fifty four, fifty eight thousand one hundred and sixty dollars: Provided, That the Secretary of the Interior, at his discretion, shall be and he is hereby authorized to use any portion of said appropriation for piece work, or by the day, week, month, or year, at such rate or rates as he may deem just and fair.

For compensation of the commissioner of Indian Affairs, and the clerks, messenger, and assistant messenger, and watchmen in his office, and for laborer employed therein, at the rate of four hundred and eighty dollars per annum, per act fourth August, eighteen hundred and fifty four, thirty one thousand five hundred and twenty dollars.

For compensation of the Commissioner of Pensions, and the clerks, messenger, and assistant messenger in his office, and for laborers employed therein, at the rate of four hundred and eighty dollars per annum, per act fourth August, eighteen hundred and fifty four, one hundred and eight thousand eight hundred dollars.

For compensation of additional clerks, messenger, and assistant messenger, in the office of the Commissioner of Pensions, under the act of third March, one thousand eight hundred and fifty five, granting bounty lands, and for laborers employed therein, at the rate of four hundred and eighty dollars per annum, per act fourth August, eighteen hundred and fifty four, seventy one thousand two hundred dollars.

For compensation of Commissioner of Public Buildings, and the clerk in his office, three thousand two hundred dollars.

For stationery, blank books, plans, drawings, and other contingent expenses of the office of the Commissioner of Public Buildings, two hundred and fifty dollars.

Contingent Expenses—Department of the Interior.—

Office Secretary of the Interior:

For books, stationery, furniture, and other contingencies, and for books and maps for the library, four thousand seven hundred dollars.

General Land Office:

For cash system and military patents, under laws prior to twenty eighth September, eighteen hundred and fifty; patent and other records; tract books and blank books for this and the district land offices, binding plats and field notes; stationery, furniture, and repairs of same, and miscellaneous items, including two of the daily city newspapers, to be filed, bound, and preserved for the use of the office, thirty three thousand five hundred and twenty five dollars.

For contingent expenses in addition, under swamp land act of twenty eighth September, eighteen hundred and fifty, military bounty acts of twenty eighth September, eighteen hundred and fifty, and twenty second March, eighteen hundred and fifty two, and act thirty first August, eighteen hundred and fifty two for the satisfaction of Virginia land warrants, twenty six thousand one hundred dollars.

For contingent expenses necessary to carry out the provisions of the act of third March, one thousand eight hundred and fifty five, granting bounty lands, to wit: For patents, patent and other records, stationery, and miscellaneous items under said act, thirteen thousand dollars.

Expenses incident to the removal of the General Land Office from the Treasury to the western wing of the Patent Office building:

For record and patent cases, cases for files of correspondence, certificates, land warrants, and other papers, repairing and reconstructing old cases, so far as they can be made available, and for carpets, matting, oil cloth, and miscellaneous items, ten thousand dollars.

For fuel, lights, and incidental expenses attending the same, including pay of furnace keepers, four thousand dollars.

Office of Indian Affairs:

For blank books, binding, stationery, fuel, and lights, and miscellaneous items, including two of the daily city newspapers, to be filed bound, and preserved for the use of the office, two thousand dollars.

For stationery, binding books, furniture, and repairing the same, and miscellaneous items, including two of the daily city newspapers, to be filed, bound, and preserved for the use of the office, eleven thousand five hundred dollars.

For contingent expenses in the said office under the bounty land act of third March, one thousand eight hundred and fifty five:

For rent of rooms, stationery, engraving plates for bounty land warrants, paper, and printing the same, binding books, blank books for registers, office furniture, and miscellaneous items, twenty thousand dollars.

For compensation of four night watchmen and one day watchman for the eastern wing of the Patent Office, occupied by the Secretary of the Interior, three thousand dollars.

For Contingent expenses of the Eastern Wing of the Patent Office Building.—For fuel, lights, and incidental expenses, two thousand five hundred dollars.

For the Preservation of the Collections of the Exploring Expedition.—For compensation of keepers and watchmen therefor, and for laborers employed at the rate of four hundred and eighty dollars per annum, per act fourth August, eighteen hundred and fifty four, three thousand two hundred and ten dollars.

For contingent expenses, two hundred dollars.

Surveyors General and their Clerks.—For compensation of the surveyor general northwest of the Ohio, and the clerks in his office, eight thousand three hundred dollars.

For compensation of the surveyor general of Illinois and Missouri, and the clerks in his office, five thousand eight hundred and twenty dollars.

For compensation of the surveyor general of Louisiana, and the clerks in his office, four thousand four hundred and sixty one dollars and ninety five cents.

For compensation of the surveyor general of Florida, and the clerks in his office, five thousand five hundred dollars.

For compensation of the surveyor general of Wisconsin and Iowa, and the clerks in his office, eight thousand three hundred dollars.

For compensation of the surveyor general of Arkansas, and the clerks in his office, eight thousand three hundred dollars.

For compensation of the surveyor general of Oregon and the clerks in his office, seven thousand one hundred and twenty four dollars and sixty eight cents.

For compensation of the surveyor general of California, and the clerks in his office, thirteen thousand three hundred and sixteen dollars and fifty eight cents.

For compensation of the surveyor general of Washington Territory, and the clerks in his office, six thousand and thirty three dollars and ninety seven cents.

For compensation of the surveyor general of New Mexico, and the clerks in his office, six thousand two hundred and fourteen dollars and sixty seven cents.

For compensation of the surveyor general of Kansas and Nebraska, and in the clerks in his office, eight thousand and one dollars and nine cents.

For compensation of the surveyor general of Utah, and the clerks in his office, seven thousand dollars.

For compensation of clerks in the offices of the surveyor general, to be apportioned to them according to the exigencies of the public service, and to be employed in transcribing field notes of surveys, for the purpose of preserving them at the seat of government, forty one thousand dollars.

For salary of the recorder of land titles in Missouri, five hundred dollars.

War Department.—For compensation of the Secretary of War, and the clerks, messenger, and assistant messenger in his office, and for laborer employed therein, at the rate of four hundred and eighty dollars per annum, per act fourth August, eighteen hundred and fifty four, twenty one thousand one hundred and forty dollars.

For compensation of the clerks and messenger in the office of the Adjutant General, thirteen thousand four hundred dollars.

For compensation of the clerks and messenger in the office of the Quartermaster General, sixteen thousand two hundred dollars.

For compensation of the clerks and messenger in the office of the Paymaster General, twelve thousand four hundred and forty dollars.

For compensation of the clerks and messenger in the office of the Commissary General, and for laborer employed therein at the rate of four hundred and eighty dollars per annum, per act fourth August, eighteen hundred and fifty four, nine thousand six hundred and eighty dollars.

For compensation of the clerks and messenger in the office of the Surgeon General, five thousand dollars.

For compensation of the clerks and messenger in the office of the Chief Engineer, eight thousand dollars.

For compensation of the clerks and messengers in the office of Topographical Engineers, and for laborer employed therein at the rate of four hundred and eighty dollars per annum, per act fourth August, eighteen hundred and fifty four, eight thousand four hundred and eighty dollars.

For compensation of the clerks and messenger in the office of the Colonel of Ordnance, twelve thousand dollars.

Contingent Expenses of the War Department:

Office of the Secretary of War:

For blank books, stationery, and miscellaneous items, two thousand dollars.

For books, maps, and plans, one thousand dollars.

For extra clerk hire, one thousand five hundred dollars.

Office of the Adjutant General.

For blank books, binding, stationery, and mescellaneous items, two thousand dollars.

Office of the Quartermaster General:

For blank books, binding, stationery, and miscellaneous items, nine hundred and fifty dollars.

Office of the Commissiary General:

For blank books, binding, stationery, advertising, and miscellaneous items, two thousand five hundred dollars.

Office of the Chief Engineer:

For blank books, binding, stationery, and miscellaneous items, including two daily Washington papers, nine hundred dollars.

Office of the Surgeon General:

For blank books, binding, stationery, and miscellaneous items, four hundred dollars.

Office of the Colonel of Ordnance:

For blank books, binding, stationery, and miscellaneous items, nine hundred and fifty dollars.

Office of the Colonel of Topographical Engineers:

For blank books, binding, stationery, and miscellaneous items, one thousand two hundred dollars.

For the General Purpose of the Northwest Executive Building.—For compensation of four watchmen of the northwest executive building, two thousand four hundred dollars.

For compensation of two laborers of the northwest executive building, nine hundred and sixty dollars.

For fuel, light, and miscellaneous items, four thousand dollars.

For the General Purpose of the Building corner of F and Seventeenth Streets.—For compensation of superintendent and four watchmen for said building, and for two laborers employed therein, at the rate of four hundred and eighty dollars per annum, per act fourth August, eighteen hundred and fifty four, three thousand six hundred and ten dollars.

For fuel, compensation of firemen, and miscellaneous items, four thousand eight hundred dollars.

Navy Department.—For compensation of the Secretary of the Navy, and the clerks, messenger, and assistant messenger in his office, and for laborer employed therein, at the rate of four hundred and eighty dollars per annum, per act fourth August, eighteen hundred and fifty four, twenty nine thousand two hundred dollars.

For compensation of the Chief of the Bureau of Ordnance and Hydrography, and the clerks and messenger in his office, and for laborer employed therein, at the rate of four hundred and eighty dollars per annum, per act fourth August, eighteen hundred and fifty four, twelve thousand two hundred and twenty dollars.

For compensation of the Chief of the Bureau of Navy Yards and Docks, and the civil engineer, clerks, and messenger in his office, and for laborer employed therein at the rate of four hundred and eighty dollars per annum, per act fourth August, eighteen hundred and fifty four, fifteen thousand nine hundred dollars.

For compensation of the Chief of the Bureau of Construction, Equipment, and Repairs, and of the engineer in chief, and the clerks and messenger in his office, and for laborers employed therein, at the rate of four hundred and eighty dollars per annum, per act fourth August, eighteen hundred and fifty four, twenty one thousand one hundred dollars.

For compensation of the Clerks and messenger in the Bureau of Provisions and Clothing, and for laborer employed therein at the rate of four hundred and eighty dollars per annum, per act fourth August, eighteen hundred and fifty four, eight thousand seven hundred and twenty dollars.

For compensation of the Chief of the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery, and the clerks and messenger in his office, and for laborer employed therein, at the rate of four hundred and eighty dollars per annum, per act fourth August, eighteen hundred and fifty four, nine thousand four hundred and twenty dollars.

Contingent Expenses of the Navy Department.

Office Secretary of the Navy:

For blank books, binding, stationery, newspapers, periodicals, and miscellaneous items, two thousand eight hundred and forty dollars.

Bureau of Ordnance and Hydrography:

For blank books, stationery, and miscellaneous items, seven hundred and fifty dollars.

Bureau of Yards and Docks:

For stationery, books, plans, and drawings, eight hundred dollars.

Bureau of Construction, Equipment, and Repairs:

For blank books, binding, stationery, printing, and miscellaneous items, eight hundred dollars.

Bureau of Provisions and Clothing:

For blank books, stationery, and miscellaneous items, seven hundred dollars.

Bureau of Medicine and Surgery:

For blank books, stationery, and miscellaneous items, four hundred and fifty dollars.

For the General Purpose of the Southwest Executive Building.—For compensation of four watchmen of the southwest executive building, two thousand four hundred dollars.

For contingent expenses of said building, viz:

For labor, fuel, lights, and miscellaneous items, three thousand eight hundred and sixty five dollars.

Post Office Department.—For compensation of the Postmaster General, three Assistant Postmasters General, and the clerks, messenger, assistant messengers and watchmen of said department, and for laborers employed therein, at the rate of four hundred and eighty dollars per annum, per act fourth August, eighteen hundred and fifty four, one hundred and fifty thousand eight hundred and forty dollars.

Contingent Expenses of said Department:

For blank books, binding, and stationery, fuel for the General Post Office Building, including the Auditor's Office, oil, gas, and candles, day watchman, and for miscellaneous items, nine thousand five hundred dollars.

For repairs of the General Post Office building, for office furniture, glazing, painting, whitewashing, and for keeping the fire places and furnaces in order, three thousand dollars.

Printing for Executive Departments.—For paper and printing for the executive departments, including the annual statement of commerce and navigation, and annual estimates of appropriations, fifty five thousand dollars.

Mint of the United States.—

At Philadelphia.—For salaries of the director, treasurer, assayer, melter and refiner, chief coiner, and engraver, assistant assayer, assistant melter and refiner, and seven clerks, twenty seven thousand nine hundred dollars.

For wages of workmen and adjusters, sixty four thousand dollars.

For incidental and contingent expenses including wastage, in addition to other available funds, seventy five thousand dollars.

For specimens of ores and coins to be reserved at the mint, three hundred dollars.

For transportation of bullion from New York assay office to the United States mint for coinage, ten thousand dollars.

For the purchase of new fixtures and machinery, twenty one thousand dollars.

At New Orleans.—For salaries of superintendent, treasurer, assayer, coiner, melter and refiner, and three clerks, eighteen thousand three hundred dollars.

For wages of workmen, twenty six thousand eight hundred and ninety dollars.

For incidental and contingent expenses, including wastage in addition to other available funds, eighteen thousand and ten dollars.

For the increased compensation of clerks in the branch mint at New Orleans, under the twenty third section of the act of third March, one thousand eight hundred and fifty five, for the year ending thirtieth June, one thousand eight hundred and fifty six, six hundred dollars.

At Charlotte, North Carolina.—For salaries of superintendent, coiner, assayer, and clerk, six thousand dollars.

For wages of workmen, three thousand five hundred dollars.

For incidental and contingent expenses, including wastage, in addition to other available funds, two thousand one hundred dollars.

At Dahlonega, Georgia.—For salaries of superintendent, coiner, assayer, and clerk, six thousand dollars.

For wages of workmen, two thousand eight hundred and eighty dollars.

For incidental and contingent expenses, including wastage, in addition to other available funds, two thousand dollars.

At San Francisco, California.—For salaries of superintendent, treasurer, assayer, melter and refiner, coiner, and five clerks, twenty eight thousand dollars.

For wages of workmen and adjusters, one hundred and seventy thousand and two hundred dollars.

For incidental and contingent expenses, including wastage in addition to other available funds, seventy three thousand three hundred dollars.

Assay Office, New York.—For salaries of officers and clerks, nineteen thousand two hundred dollars.

For wages of workmen, forty three thousand dollars.

GOVERNMENT IN THE TERRITORIES.

Territory of Oregon.—For salaries of governor, three judges, and secretary, twelve thousand five hundred dollars.

For contingent expenses of said Territory, one thousand five hundred dollars.

For compensation and mileage of the members of the legislative assembly, officers, clerks, and contingent expenses of the assembly, twenty thousand dollars.

Territory of Minnesota.—For salaries of governor, three judges, and secretary, nine thousand three hundred dollars.

For contingent expenses of said Territory, one thousand dollars.

For compensation and mileage of the members of the legislative assembly, officers, clerks, and contingent expenses of the assembly, twenty six thousand dollars: Provided: That hereafter said compensation, mileage and contingent expenses shall not exceed the sums previously appropriated therefor.

Territory of New Mexico.—For salaries of governor, superintendent of Indian affairs, three judges, and secretary, twelve thousand five hundred dollars.

For contingent expenses of said Territory, one thousand five hundred dollars.

To enable the governor to employ an interpreter or translator, five hundred dollars.

For compensation and mileage of the members of the legislative assembly, officers, clerks, and contingent expenses of the assembly, twenty thousand dollars.

For providing for fire proof vaults for the security of the archives of the Territory of New Mexico, two thousand dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary.

Territory of Utah.—For salaries of governor, superintendent of Indian affairs, three judges, and secretary, twelve thousand dollars.

For contingent expenses of said Territory, one thousand dollars.

For compensation and mileage of the members of the legislative assembly, officers, clerks, and contingent expenses of the assembly, twenty thousand dollars.

Territory of Washington.—For salaries of governor, superintendent of Indian affairs, three judges, and secretary, twelve thousand five hundred dollars.

For contingent expenses of said Territory, one thousand five hundred dollars.

For compensation and mileage of the members of the legislative assembly, officers, clerks, and contingent expenses of the assembly, twenty thousand dollars.

Territory of Nebraska.—For salaries of governor, three judges, and secretary, ten thousand five hundred dollars.

For contingent expenses of said Territory, one thousand dollars.

For compensation and mileage of the members of the legislative assembly, officers, clerks, and contingent expenses of the assembly, twenty thousand dollars.

Territory of Kansas.—For salaries of governor, three judges and secretary, ten thousand five hundred dollars.

For contingent expenses of said Territory, one thousand five hundred dollars.

Judiciary.—For salaries of the chief justice of the Supreme Court and eight associate judges, fifty four thousand five hundred dollars.

For salary of the circuit judge of California, four thousand five hundred dollars.

[CONCLUDED NEXT WEEK.]

How New York Bakers Make Bread.—The editor of the Journal of Commerce has been diving among the city bakers and comes up with this tale:

"Our bakeries are mostly under ground and out of sight, and few who eat their bread ever witness the process of baking, and perhaps it is well that it is so. It has been said that he who wishes to relish his dinner should keep clear of the kitchen. The rooms where the dough is mixed are generally small and under ground; the men sleep often, perhaps generally, in the same room a part of the night. They often smoke, or chew tobacco, or both, and we are credibly informed, that the feet, instead of the hands are often employed in the process of preparing the dough."

And the New York Express follows with this strong corroboration:

"There is a bakery not two hundred feet from Nassau street, we may add, where the laborers are daily seen coming into the street, with their naked feet and legs all covered with dough, and the dough oozing between their ten pedal extremities! Ugh! Ugh!!

The Journal of Commerce further says:

"The expedients resorted to by many of our bakers to compel the consumer to pay the highest price for bread are various. They charge the consumer, when the loaf is purchased at their counters, 6 1-4 and 12 1-2 cents, for their loaves. Now a barel of flour will make 224 of the former, and 112 of the latter, equal to 14 dollars for a barael of flour baked into bread; and when the consumer buys of the grocer, instead of the baker in many, if not in most instances, making a loaf of less weight for the grocer, whom he sells the same for a proportionately less price.—The consumer, therefore, pays a double profit—one to the grocer, and one to the baker, when he buys of the former."

The Republican movement needs compactness, breadth, vigor, nationality, generosity.—*Fremont paper.*

True; and this leaves it in the condition of the old farmer's gun, which he declared had neither lock, stock, nor barrel.

Report of Finance Committee to the North Carolina Legislature.

The committee of Finance have had under consideration the various subjects in relation to the public revenue, and likewise the internal improvement policy of the State, so far as the same relates to, and is connected with, the public treasury.

To a full understanding of the financial condition of the State, the committee have thought it most advisable to present in one view the true state of the public debt, with the amount necessary to meet the accruing interest thereon for the next two years.

To that end we lay before you that portion of the treasurer's report bearing upon the subject, with such remarks and suggestions as seem appropriate to the importance of the question under consideration:

The State debt, as shown by the report referred to, is		$5,294,215 40
Estimated disbursements for the year 1857	$450,912 92	
Do. for 1858	477,092 92	
		$928,005 84
Estimated receipts for 1857	$387,675 45	
Do. for 1858	402 413 34	
		$790,088 79
Sh'ing a deficit for 1857 of	63,237 47	
" " " 1858 of	74,679 58	
Total deficit for the next 2 years,		$137,917 05

The committee cannot well anticipate the happening of any event that will materially affect the above estimates, while at the same time, through abundant caution, and to save harmless the faith and credit of the State, do not hesitate to recommend an increase of the public taxes.

The question necessarily presents itself, as to the best mode of equalizing the burdens of government, so as to bear fairly and justly upon all its citizens.

The committee are fully apprised that there is a great diversity of opinion upon this subject, and have endeavored as far a practicable, to reconcile those diverse opinions in the bill proposed.

In the estimates proposed, it is believed that an increase of revenue will be realized of one hundred thousand dollars, which additional sum would place the treasury in easy circumstances, and meet promptly any obligation likely to fall upon the treasury within the next two years.

With this purpose in view we propose to increase the land and poll tax twenty five per cent., and all the other subjects of taxation now embraced in the revenue law a like increase of twenty five per cent. and upward. We are not unmindful of the fact that there is some uncertainty in any basis of calculation that can be made, when resting upon contingencies that cannot be foreseen, but the estimates of that character are small in amount.

The land and polls are the only certain and reliable source for raising revenue; nevertheless, it would be manifestly unjust to rely entirely upon that source. Wealth, in every variety of form, should be made to bear its ratio in the general charge and expenditure of government.

The bill which accompanies this report proposes to raise the tax on land from twelve to fifteen cents on the hundred dollars value; likewise to increase the poll tax from forty to fifty cents; these two subjects alone will raise an additional sum of fifty one thousand two hundred and seventy eight dollars.

A further increase on money at interest, dividends and profits, to four cents, instead of three, as now provided, would raise some seventeen thousand dollars, and it is believed that if a proper enlistment could be obtained of dividends and profits a very considerable additional amount would be obtained in that way.

And a further increase on capital in merchandise to one third of one per cent. instead of one fourth of one per cent. would raise some fifteen thousand dollars, and a like ratio of increase on all other subjects of taxation would increase the revenue equal to, if not considerably over, one hundred thousand dollars.

It will be perceived that in the above estimates no mention is made of dividends arising from works of internal improvements, while it is believed our public works are in a healthy and sound condition, and must, in a short time, be in a situation to declare considerable dividends. Still, from their very nature, they are subject to so many casualities, and their dividends so fluctuating, it would be much safer to transfer their income to a sinking fund, to meet the principal of the public debt as it falls due. The treasury would then rely upon the land and poll tax, money at interest, dividend and profit, merchant's tax, &c., as a sure, steady and reliable fund to meet the State's liabilities.

The books and vouchers in the comptroller's office are in course of examination, and will be reported on as soon as finished.

The committee take pleasure in saying, that the duties in the office of the public treasury, which of late have become very laborious and responsible, have been discharged by Mr. Courts in a manner that entitles him to much credit for the commendable zeal displayed in preserving the faith and credit of the State.

If the bill reported by the committee be adopted there can scarcely be a reasonable doubt of realizing therefrom at least half a million of dollars as a permanent source of revenue; a sum amply sufficient to meet all demands likely to fall upon the treasury, and leave a large amount by way of dividends from our public works, to be applied as the wisdom of our Legislature may determine.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

GEORGE D. BOYD, Ch'n.

[From the Washington Union.]

Mr. Buchanan's Policy.

It is an entire mistake to assume that the policy of Mr. Buchanan as President is to be inferred from the opinions which may be expressed by any journal or by any individual. The following judicious and pertinent remarks of the Lancaster Intelligencer furnish a full and satisfactory answer to the comments of those journals which have fallen into this mistake.

[From the Lancaster Intelligencer.]

Mr. Buchanan's Policy.—Some of our friends at Richmond, and in other parts of the South, seem to be unnecessarily excited in reference to what may or may not be the policy of the incoming administration as it regards slavery, squatter sovereignty, &c. The speech of Senator Bigler, in which, by what we conceive to be a forced and unnatural construction of his language, he is represented as advocating heretical principles; and a recent article in the Pennsylvanian, eulogistic of Col. Benton, are made the subject of an elaborate criticism in the Enquirer of Tuesday last; and fears are entertained by the editors that Mr. Buchanan endorses those views of Senator Bigler and the Pennsylvanian.

Now, without assuming to speak for Mr. Buchanan, or to promulge his views on the topics treated of in the Enquirer, we nevertheless venture to assert that Gov. Bigler, and nobody else, is himself responsible for what he said on the floor of the Senate; and, further, that neither the Pennsylvanian nor any other newspaper, speaks by authority of the President elect. Mr. Buchanan is now what he has been for the last thirty years or more, a thorough going States Rights constitutional Democratic statesman of the Jefferson and Jackson school, and in his administration of the Government, will be actuated we have not a doubt, by a determination to do equal and exact justice to every portion of the Union. His course of policy will know no North, no South, no East, no West. The Constitution will be his compass and his chart. By it, and it alone, will he seek to guide the ship of State; and of his skill as a pilot at the helm, and the lofty patriotism with which he will be actuated, no one who is personally acquainted with the man can have a solitary doubt. The Enquirer may, therefore, well reiterate its expression of "implicit confidence in the President elect."—This confidence, we venture to anticipate and predict, will not be shaken during the next Presidential term by any act of his. His course of policy, we doubt not, will be alike satisfactory to his friends and the lovers of the Union in Virginia and Pennsylvania, in Georgia and Indiana. But that policy has not yet been adumbriated, except in his endorsement of the Cincinnati platform, and in his letter accepting the nomination.

We, therefore, respectfully advise our Southern Democratic friends to keep cool.—The President elect has always stood by their constitutional rights when assailed by Abolitionism of every hue and grade; and, we firmly believe, he will stand by them to the end. He is, therefore, entitled to the generous confidence, even in advance of his inauguration as Chief Magistrate of the Republic. Let them not permit the opinions of A, B, or C, who, we again aver, speak of their own responsibility, to weaken their faith in the integrity of the President elect. If Providence spares his life until the 4th of March next, he will then take the oath of office and enunciate the principles and policy which he intends carrying out in his adminiitration, and when he does that we have every reason to believe the Enquirer will be abundantly satisfied.

So far as Senator Bigler is concerned, we know him to be a true hearted, conservative Union-loving Democrat, who will stand by the Constitution and the rights of the States in every emergency. He is a well tried and faithful Democratic statesman, and we have no fear that he will prove recreant, in word or deed, to the great principles which have always been his guiding star, and which are so dear to every Democrat throughout the broad expanse of our glorious Union.

In connection with the foregoing, we have the approval of Mr. Buchanan in saying that the following extract from the South-Side Democrat states correctly his position:

"As for Kansas, Mr. Buchanan has never expressed an opinion either one way or the other, in favor of its coming in as a free or slave State. He has prudently conceived that it is a matter with which he has nothing to do, and with which he does not mean to meddle. It is a question exclusively with the people of the Territory, with whom he is content to leave it for solution. He will see to it that the principles of the Nebraska law are carried out in letter and spirit, impartially, and without fear, favor, or affection."

Mr. Bancroft is said to have realized fifty thousand dollars by his History of the United States.

THE NEWS.

ASHEVILLE, N. C.

Thursday, Jan. 29, 1857.

From the Legislature.

We have had no Eastern mail at this place for ten days, until night before last. The Legislature is still in session, hammering away at various bills—the most important of which are the Railroad and Bank bills. The bill for the Western Extension of the Central Road has passed its second reading in the Senate. The following from the Standard of 24th instant, is the latest we have:—

The Senate was engaged the greater part of Thursday in considering the Revenue bill on its third reading. No very important amendments were adopted. The tax of one dollar on marriage licenses was stricken out. It passed its third and last reading in that body.

In the House, on Thursday, the special order was the bill to charter the Wilmington, Charlotte and Rutherford Railroad Company. The bill was rejected, yeas 37, nays 69.

The bill to charter "The North Carolina Bank," was taken up. Mr. Lewis, of Wake, the author of the bill, addressed the House briefly in explanation of some of the features of the bill, and upon the advantages to be derived from the adoption of the charter.—This bill provides for a new State Bank, with a capital of $3,500,000—the State to take $2,000,000, and individuals $1,500,000.—Payment for stock by the State, to be made half in specie or its equivalent, and half in State bonds. A branch to be established in any County subscribing $200,000. Tax, 30 cents per share—issues not less than $3.—Provision made for transferring to this Bank the Literary Fund now in the "Bank of the State of North Carolina." The bill passed its second reading yeas 64, nays 41.

The afternoon session of the House was mainly occupied in considering the Stammire claim. A resolution, giving him $2,384 in lieu of all claims on the State, was adopted.

The bill concerning the Western Extension, now on its third reading in the Senate, was on Thursday made the order of the day in that body for Friday (to-day,) the 23d, at half past three o'clock, P. M.

The engrossed bill from the Senate, to re-charter "The Bank of the State of North Carolina," is on its third reading in the Commons.

Better Look at Home.

It is an admitted principle, we believe, that an individual or a community ought to correct home faults, or alleviate home suffering, before extending advice or aid to persons at a distance. This doctrine is taught by the highest authority, and if men would oftener heed the injunction to pull the mote out of their own eyes, they would see more clearly to extract the beam from their brother's. This train of thought was suggested by reading the following description of the Poor Houses of New York, taken from the Albany Evening Journal of January 8th.—The Northern people need not look beyond their own borders for suffering sufficient to excite their liveliest sensibilities; but they prefer to go from home to find objects on which to lavish their pseudo philanthropy.—Their poor *white* neighbors and brethren may "sicken without attention, die without medicine, and" be "tossed into graves like brutes," but it kindles not an emotion of pity in their pious souls! Their time, their money, and their sympathies are all enlisted in behalf of Southern *negroes*, while white men, women, and children are dying all around them like brutes!! We challenge the world to find in the South a gang of slaves who have ever been treated with half the neglect and cruelty depicted in the following extract. The Southern people take far better care of their slaves than the Northern people do of the unfortunate whites among them.

Here is the extract, and it ought to mantle with shame the cheek of every Northern man:

POOR HOUSES OF THE STATE.—The Report of the Senate Committee presented to day makes somes startling revelations. The shocking condition of some of the County Poor Houses, as described therein, is almost incredible.

They are badly built, worse arranged, not half warmed, and not at all ventilated.

The unfortunate tenants of these places, when they are not starved, and fed upon tainted meat, spoiled fish and decaying vegetables, are lodged either in open sheds where they freeze, or in close hovels where they suffocate. They sleep piled in tiers. They sicken without attention, die without medicine, and are tossed into graves like brutes. In one 'institution' not less than one fourth of its 137 inmates died (say rather were killed) in less than a single year! They are literally the abodes of Pestilence and Famine.

While the sane fare thus badly, the insane fare worse. Blows and chains are the only prescription for mental disease. The Lunatic is beaten because of his wandering mind, and the Idiot pounded for his lack of sense. Some wretched ones lie upon straw, amid the accumulated filth of months, with no covering but such of this foul bed as adhere to their bodies. The Blind, the Deaf, the Crippled, huddled together, are treated with equal inhumanity—as if they were doomed to suffer by the neglect of Man, as well as by the visitation of God.

More Rascality.

Simon Cameron, who was elected to the United States Senate by the Pennsylvania Legislature, a few days ago, owes his election, it is charged, to the most infamous bribery and corruption. The *Pennsylvanian*, an able Democratic paper, says—

That Simon Cameron owes his election to corrupt means no man doubts. The air has been poisoned for months past with rumors of his machinations. His emissaries of corruption have been despatched to many quarters of the State, and his friends have boasted repeatedly that he had purchased, as meat is bought in the shambles, enough miserable money loving traitors to secure his election. The Democrats who voted for him could by no possibility have had any other than a corrupt motive to sustain him. They knew the deep indignation their treachery would inevitably arouse among their constituents. It is impossible to conceive of any patriotic motive that could have urged them to vote for Cameron.

There is nothing in his character, his principles, his abilities, to win the admiration or secure the support of any man. He has had no other attraction, and could have no other inducement to hold out to those men, than a base pecuniary one. That Cameron has purchased his election, is the universal sentiment of all parties. How far the disgrace of admitting him to the Senate may be adverted, as yet we do not know. If the plain fact, which all men instinctively know in regard to the means and agencies by which he secured his election, can be legally established, the United States Senate will owe it to its own dignity to spurn him from that body. It seems that a protest has already been presented against the legality of his election.—Upon what grounds it is based we do not yet know. But public opinion will demand that no legal means be left untried to baulk this debauched political gamester and snatch from his hands the ill-gotten prize, which is dishonored by his possession of it.

The effect of this transaction upon Mr. Forney, personally, will be rather beneficial than otherwise. Dear as he has always been to the Democracy of Pennsylvania, whom he has served so long and so well, he never occupied so proud a place in their affections as he does at this moment. Stricken down by the shameless treason of three wretches, whose venal hearts are dead to every enobling sentiment, and who will be remembered hereafter only to be despised, and by the factious spirit of other men from whom the Democracy had a right to expect better conduct, he is beyond the reach of their power, and can well afford to despise their opposition.

THE NEXT UNITED STATES SENATE.—During the last two or three weeks, nine Senators have been chosen to the Senate of the United States from eight States, and before the end of the present session of Congress nine more will probably be chosen, to fill full or partially expired terms. Of the nine just chosen, four are Democrats and five Republicans. The probable political complexion of the Senate on the 4th of March next, if all the vacancies are filled as expected, will be as follows: Democrats 37; Republicans 29; Americans 5.

☞The Rev. Charles S. Walker, a native of Charleston, and a well known member of the South Carolina Conference, of the Methodist Episcopal Church South, died at Spartanburg, S. C., on Sunday, 18th instant, of an attack of quinsy.

GEN. CASS' SUCCESSOR.—Zachariah Chandler, who has been chosen by the Republicans of Michigan, to succeed Gen. Cass in the United States Senate, for six years from the 4th of March next, is a merchant of Detroit, and at the same time a most zealous politician. He was the Whig candidate for Governor of Michigan in 1852, but was beaten by the Hon. Robert McClelland, the present Secretary of the Interior.

THE CABINET.—Speculations are rife with regard to the composition of Mr. Buchanan's Cabinet. Mr. Branch of the Wake District, in this State, is mentioned in connection with the Post Office Department, and our Representative, Mr. Clingman, is spoken of for the Navy Department. A few days will determine how much truth there is in the various rumors afloat.

A PROMISING PLACE.—Jefferson, the Capitol of Missouri, must be an interesting place, from all accounts. At the inauguration of the new Governor, on the 1st instant, the ceremonies were brought to an ugly pause by the fact that not a Bible could be found in the city to swear him on! The members of the Legislature get $21 per week, and have to pay $30 for board! At the latest dates they were discussing the propriety of adjourning to St. Louis.

☞A bill to give the election of Clerk & Master in Equity to the people, has passed its second reading in the House of Commons.

☞Godey's Lady's Book for February is on our table. It is *the* ladies' book of the nation, and every lady ought to have a copy of it—especially as we continue to furnish it at $2. Will friend Godey be kind enough to forward us the January number? We failed to receive it.

An editor in Arkansas was lately shot in an affray. Luckily, the ball struck against a bundle of unpaid newspaper accounts in his pocket. Gunpowder couldn't get through that!

An Evil.

Solomon said he had "seen an evil under the sun." Ah, Solomon, if you saw but *one* evil worth complaining of, you were a happy old lark. If you lived in this busy, bustling, grabbing, money-loving age, you would find more evils than you had wives. Evils political and evils moral—evils social and evils pecuniary—evils big and evils little—evils odious and evils popular. And among them all not the least evil is the disposition so apparent in many Southern communities to lavish their money and patronage upon others than their own neighbors and fellow-citizens,—to cry down every article of ornament or utility that is not manufactured by a hatchet faced yankee, or vended by a sixpence-adoring Dutch Jew. In pursuance of this policy, our houses are filled from garret to cellar with articles of yankee production—the niggers being, in many cases, the only Southern production on the place. There are at this moment fifty men in Buncombe county who take Northern newspapers, while not a single Southern print finds its way into their habitations! Southern merchants get their handbills, and Southern Schools their Catalogues, printed at the North; and in turn the people buy hundreds and thousands of dollars worth of goods from strolling pedlars who wander from place to place, gulling the simple, and who, as soon as their pockets are well lined, vanish, and reappear in some distant locality, to pluck the fleece from all the goslings they can catch. We heard the other day a good story on an acquaintance of ours in this place, and as it illustrates the subject in hand we will tell it. He called at a store one day to buy a razor. The merchant showed him some superb ones at two dollars and a half a pair. They didn't suit—were not fine enough, too dear, &c. A day or too after an Irish pedlar, whose assortment of razors had given out, called on the merchant, and purchased a lot, and among them the identical article which *didn't* suit our friend. In his rambles about town, the pedlar stumbled on our gentleman who needed shaving, and verily he *shaved* him, by selling him the two dollar and a half razors for *three and a half*—warranting them to be of the finest quality and of *his own importation!* He was badly bit, and we were glad of it.—A man who prefers trading with men of whom he knows nothing, and who carry every cent of money they get hold of out of the country, rather than bestowing his patronage upon his neighbors and friends, whom he knows to be honest and upright business men, ought to be tapped for the simples.—We had just this to say on this subject, and we have said it.

TIGERS IN FLORIDA.—The West Florida *Times*, published at Pensacola, says that Capt. Samuel Somers recently killed, near his residence, on the river St. John, Fla., an old tigress and two half grown tigers. He also came in sight of the old male tiger several times, but was afraid to shoot at him. The tigress measured eleven feet six inches from the tip of the nose to the end of the tail and it is supposed would have weighed three or four hundred pounds.

☞We are indebted to Hon. A. G. Brown, of Mississippi, for a copy of his speech on the Slavery Question, delivered in the Senate on the 22d December last.

A ROW.—A "snow-balling" freak of a party of young men in Norfolk, on Thursday last, ended in knocking down some with stones and biting one man's nose off. Dirks and pistols were drawn, clubs used, and the yelling, shouting, bellowing and howling were absolutely frightful.

ANOTHER "WILD CAT" DEAD.—The last number of the Dalton *Times* announces that the "Planters' and Mechanics' Bank" of that place has been reduced to such a strait that "under existing circumstances it will be compelled to wind up." Glad to hear it.

☞It has been stated that the Rev. Mr. Spurgeon, the distinguished Baptist clergyman, of England, will pay a six months' visit to this country.

☞Nothing new from Congress. Mr. Giddings, while making a speech, fell insensible.

☞The Pee Dee Herald evidently understands the duties of an editor. Hear him: "Editors are expected to know everything, to tell everything, to do everything, to credit everybody, to dun nobody, to court everybody, to marry nobody, to be polite to everybody, to treat everybody, to listen to everybody, to pay cash to everybody, to eat none, sleep none, dress none, all for two dollars a year, and that charged on the books. True, an editor leads an easy life. There were no newspapers in Job's time.

☞An arrival at New Orleans gives later accounts from Mexico, mentioning numerous mail robberies and rumors of rebellion.—Among the robberies are the cases of Mr. Gadsden, while on his way to Vera Cruz, and the regular American mail, destined for the city of Mexico.

SPINSTERS.—Formerly women were prohibited from marrying till they had spun a set of bed furniture, and hence were entitled spinsters until married. Now a days they spin street yarn.

THE FLORIDA INDIANS.—The Seminole Indians having given Gen. Harney very distinctly to understand that they were bent on war, he has withdrawn the flag of truce, and is making preparations for active hostilities.

☞The State Capitol of Vermont was destroyed by fire a few days ago.

☞What a poor world this would be without women and newspapers! How would news get about? It scares us just to think of it.

☞A writer in the Richmond Enquirer addresses the following caution to the Magistrates of Virginia, and we have no doubt it will apply with equal force in North Carolina:

"It is notorious that many parts of the State, especially where there are numerous slaves, have been infested for many months past by travelling yankees, under the pretence of being pedlars of Irish linen, oil cloths, window curtains, quack medicines, flea powders, rat powders, corn ointments, apple tree grafters, &c., &c., and in many cases, if their whole stock could be sold out in one day, the proceeds would not furnish a week's support. Besides these, there are many traveling families of yankees, calling themselves gipsies, fortune tellers, and horse traders, who live by thieving and illicit trade with slaves. All these suspicious characters go among the slaves, associate with them, and in some cases the slaves have told that they have been advised by them to rebel. Now, it is your duty to stop every one of them and bind them in a recognizance with good security to appear at the next grand jury court, to answer an indictment, and in default of giving such security, to commit them to jail. A neglect of this duty will compel orderly, good, honest, law abiding citizens to appeal to the higher court of Judge Lynch for their own protection against these diabolical characters, fiends in human shape, who are plotting your destruction."

Dreadful Hurricane at Vera Cruz.

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 13.—By the arrival at this port to day of the steamship Philadelphia, from Havana, we have highly interesting intelligence from Vera Cruz and the Mexican coast.

It appears that on the 30th ult, a norther set in at Vera Cruz and along the coast, which had gradually and rapidly increased until it amounted to a terrible hurricane, involving serious destruction to the shipping in port, and an awful destruction of human life.

During its prevalence no less than seven sailing vessels dragged their anchors, and were wrecked between the Southeast Fort and Hornas. Among these vessels was the brig Nenuphar, of New York, which became a total loss. She was owned by Hargous Bros., and insured. Her crew were saved.

The Mexican war steamer Iturbide was also wrecked, and one hundred of those on board perished.

The steamship Montezuma shared the same fate on the Savarina, and nearly all of her crew were drowned.

The steamship Calhoun, which has been missing for some time, and is supposed to have been lost, has been heard from, in a disabled condition at Alvarado. Her passengers came on to this city in the Philadelphia. The Calhoun is repairing at Alvarado. The steamship Daniel Webster, of New York, from this port for Texas, it is reported experienced a severe norther near Indianola on the 9th inst., and was driven ashore.

A conducta of $3,000,000 in specie was expected at Vera Cruz from the city of Mexico on the 2nd inst.

AWFUL TRAGEDY!—A MAN AND HIS WIFE MURDERED.—On Saturday morning last, this community was thrown into a most intense excitement from the rumor that two persons were murdered in the vicinity of town. It appears that a woman, wife of John Haney, an Irishman, was seen by a negro, lying in her night clothes, in a field, as he supposed, dead. He raised the alarm and on visiting the spot, she was discovered to be alive with several frightful gashes in her head; on going to the house in which she lived, about one hundred yards distant, the body of her husband, John Haney was found, dead, his head awfully mangled with an axe which was found by his side. The woman was taken to the house in a state of insensibility; she died about 12 o'clock. It is supposed the deed was done, just before day light. A Coroner's inquest was held over the body of Haney. Various rumors are afloat concerning this awful affair; but suspicions having fallen on Frank Bryant, *brother of the murdered woman*, he was arrested and lodged in our jail. The whole affair is shrouded in a mystery; but we hope the eye of vigilance will be kept constantly opened, and the utmost endeavors made to bring the perpetrator or perpetrators to justice.

Haney was a keeper of a low grocery about a mile and a half from town, and it is said traded *entirely with negroes*. Some $70 or $80 dollars were found in a drawer, and one drawer was opened, which appeared as if it had been rifled.

P. S.—Since the above was in type we learn that Bryant was yesterday taken before Judge Caldwell on a writ of *habeas corpus* and discharged from custody.—*Salisbury Banner.*

A few days since a negro belonging to Mr. Hatcher, in Laurens county, Georgia, confessed to his master that he had, during three days, swallowed twenty five gold dollars, which he had stolen.

Bad words, like bad shillings, are often brought home to the person who has uttered them.

NEW KIND OF TRUMPS.—According to Mr. Toodles, of the Picayune, woman is a trump. If so, what splendid hands the Mormon prophets hold. Brother Young alone had sixty nine trumps at the last accounts, and may have turned up another before this time.

MARRIED,

On Sunday last, by Jas. M. Jarrett, Esq., Mr. Rufus A. Miller, of this place, to Miss Susan, daughter of Solomon King, of this county.

FINAL NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the firm of SMITH & McDOWELL, will find their Notes and Accounts in the hands of *Col. J. M. ISRAEL.*—His room is in the North Wing of the Court House. He has also all the debts due the estate of the late James M. Smith. All persons indebted to either are most respectfully requested to call on Col. Israel or myself and settle up. I do not wish to put any one to cost, but the business must be closed up, and this is the final notice.

TO my old friends and customers, I would say that I have associated myself with the Messrs. Summey in the

MERCANTILE BUSINESS,

at their old stand opposite the Eagle Hotel, where I will be pleased to see them, and to furnish them what Goods they may want to purchase at as low a price as any house in town can afford. Allow me to tender to you my thanks for your liberal patronage, and to express the hope that I may have the pleasure of seeing you again at Summey, McDowell & Co.'s.

W. W. McDOWELL.

January 29, 1857.

PAY the TAILOR.

ALL persons indebted to the subscriber, by note or book account, will confer a great favor by coming forward immediately and settling up.—Money I ought to have—money I must have—money I WILL have. A word to the wise is sufficient. JOHN W. WILSON.

January 29, 1857.

State of North Carolina,

CALDWELL COUNTY.

Superior Court of Law—Fall Term, 1856.

Josias A. Wakefield, Execu. of Elizabeth Baker. *vs.* Hosea Bradford.

ORDERED BY COURT, That publication be made in the Asheville News for six weeks, that Josias Baker, William Medaris and wife Bersheba, Asa Chambers and wife Polly, and John Estes and wife Francis, and John Baker, who are non-residents and next of kin of Elizabeth Baker, that they be and appear at the next Term of this Court, to see proceedings touching the probate of a certain paper writing, and make themselves parties on the record to said issue, if they think proper to do so.

Witness, C. McD. Dickson, Clerk of our said Court, at Office, the sixth Monday after the fourth Monday in September, 1856.

C. McD. DICKSON, *C. S. C.*

January 22, 1857. Printer's fee $6.

NOTICE.

THE next session of the subscriber's SCHOOL will begin on the 2d February, proximo.

STEPHEN LEE.

January 15, 1857.

NEW COPARTNERSHIP.

THE undersigned having associated themselves under the name and style of

SUMMEY, McDOWELL & CO.

for the purpose of transacting the mercantile business in this place, would respectfully call the attention of their old friends and customers to the fact, and offer their services to them in supplying them with the comforts and luxuries of life, on as reasonable terms as any other establishment in these regions.

They will be found at the old stand,

Opposite Eagle Hotel,

with a good stock and attentive clerks, all ready and willing to accommodate with such articles as they may need.

A. T. SUMMEY.
W. W. McDOWELL,
D. F. SUMMEY.

Jan. 1, 1857.

State of North Carolina,

HAYWOOD COUNTY.

Superior Court of Law—Fall Term, 1856.

Isaac Collens *VS.* Sarah P. Collins. Petition for Divorce.

The Petitioner in this case having exhibited his petition at the last term of this Court, together with an affidavit taken before John L. Smith, Clerk of said Court, that the facts contained in said petition are true, to the best of affiant's knowledge and belief, and bond for security been given for the prosecution of said suit, and it further appearing to the satisfaction of said Court that a subpoena was duly issued to said defendant to appear at the present term of our said Superior Court, to plead to or answer said petition, which said subpoena has been returned by the Sheriff of Yancy county that the defendant is not to be found, and that a copy of the petition was left at the place of her last abode in said county of Yancy, ten days before the day of the return; and publication having been publicly made at the Court House door for the defendant to appear and answer as commanded by the subpoena. It is therefore ordered by the Court that publication be made in the Asheville News and Asheville Spectator for six weeks, notifying the defendant, Sarah P. Collens, to appear at the next term of this honorable Court, to be held on the 4th Monday of March next, at the Court House in Waynesville, then and there to plead or answer the Petition of the Petitioner, or the same will be heard and determined exparte.

Witness, John L. Smith, Clerk of our said Court at office the 4th Monday in September, 1856.—Issued the 20th day of December, 1856.

J. L. SMITH, *Clerk.*

January 15, 1857. Printer's fee $6.

W. M. HARDY,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

ASHEVILLE, N. C.

Will practice in the counties of the 7th Judicial District, and attend faithfully and punctually to all business entrusted to his care.

Asheville, Jan. 8th, 1857. tf

BUNCOMBE LAND

FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers for sale to the highest bidder, on the 14th of February, 1857, a

TRACT OF LAND

on Brush Creek, one and a half miles from my residence, containing over 200 Acres about 60 or 70 of which are cleared, and about 25 or 30 acres of

First Rate Fresh Bottom.

There is a tolerable good house, barn, and other buildings, on the place.

TERMS.

One fourth of the money at the sale, the balance in three annual instalments, with interest from date. Notes with approved security will be required, and title withheld until the last payment is made. No humbuggery—the land must and shall be sold. Sale on the premises.

L. C. CLAYTON.

Cane Creek, Jan. 8, 1857. 4t

Paper! Paper!

Forty Reams Foolscap, Letter and Note Paper, of every size, shape, shade, hue, color, and quality. Just received at ASTON'S.

WM. BEAL,

Geologist, Mining Engineer and Draftsman,

Office at Murphy, Cherokee Co., N. C

Mineral lands examined or surveyed in North Carolina and adjoining States, and reports furnished accompanied with maps, profiles, statistics, &c.

Underground works explored and new mines with surrounding improvements laid off. Geological researches made for Copper, Lead, Silver, or other kinds of minerals, together with full analyses and assays when required. Towns, villages, mining properties, &c., surveyed and mapped in any style that companies or proprietors may desire.

Specimens for analysis may be sent by mail, accompanied by a fee of two dollars for qualitative, and five for quantitative analysis or assay.

Special attention given to the sale or purchase of mineral lands, mining stocks, &c., in connection with partners in our Eastern cities whose aid can be implicitly relied on.

All persons having minerals on their lands are respectfully solicited to furnish me with as good specimens as they can from their localities, which will be properly labelled and arranged for reference, in suitable cabinets, by which means our mineral resources may become more extensively known.

January 8, 1857. tf

DR. R. A. EDMONSTON,

Would inform the citizens of Jackson county, and surrounding country, that he is located permanently four miles south east of Webster, on Tuckasiege River, and is ready to attend promptly to all business entrusted to his care in the Medical Profession.

Jan. 8th, 1857. 1y

LIST OF LETTERS,

Remaining in the Post Office at Asheville, N. C, on the 31st December, 1856.

Akin Wyatt D		Miller Henry	
Allen Caroline M		Miller Ambrose	
Bassett David		Mazyck Dr P P	2
Bell R M		Martin J B	
Bryson J H		Mims M J	2
Bartlett Jas H		Mitchell L B	
Bronson Rev B S		Massengill Dr W P	
Byres A		Matthias J A	
Bowers Geo		Moore Charles	
Baxter John		Nichols Dudley	
Bates Wade		Night James	
Benson Maxwell		Owens S P	
Barnett Kiah		Osborne Jas W	
Bennett Thos		Pounders Mrs E A	2
Brown P C		Patton John	
Bewly Wm		Parker W P	
Bartoh E H		Palmer J H	
Bodenhamer P S		Prater John	
Coggins David		Pendergrass A	
Carter Geo		Patton Jas	
Campbell & McNew		Porter Miss Martha	
Cathey Miss S L		Reed Solomon Mc	
Curtis J		Roberds P	
Davis Thos S		Rymer Absalom	
Dufus A W		Robinson S W	
Doanigar Sam C		Rankin C W	
Deale M H		Smith Saml	
Elliott H B		Stradleo Thos	
Foster Joseph		Stradley Miss Martha	
Foster Mrs E H W		Swaim Rev M P	
Freeman Joel		Sorrels Priscilla	
Foster B F		Swaim Enoch	
Franyen Mrs Louise		Siler T S	
Gooch & Terrill		Smith Thomas	
Gaston P C		Scarborough W A	
Gentry Wm S		Sumner John	
Gentry Joseph		Stroup David	
Gibson Miss Eliza		Sams Larkin	
Gash B S		Smith R T	2
Hughey Geo G		Terry F	
Henry A L		Tatum John	
Huntington Geo M		Tilson B F	
Hester John		Teague Henry	
Heuston Warren		Williams Edward	2
Harris John M W		Williams Wm	2
Hawthorne D O		Wright Joseph	
Hawkins Frederick		White Moses	
Hawthorn O P		Whitset Mrs Sarah	
Henderson L		Walton, Sting & Co	
Hager C		Watkins H	
Holly Miss M P		Wourley Wm	
Henderson Miss M		Woliner Wm	
Jones J J		Williamson E Miss	
Johnson James		Walker Wm	
Jones Miss Charity		Wilson Wm	
King Hon Thos H		Young A	
Killian D A		Yates Miss Agnes	
Lewis J R			

WM. L. HILLIARD, P. M.

Jan. 8, 1857.

ON MANHOOD,

AND ITS PREMATURE DECLINE.

Just Published, Gratis, the 20th Thousand:

A FEW Words on the rational treatment, without Medicine, of Spermatorrhea or Local Weakness. Nocturnal Emissions, Genital and Nervous Debility, Impotency, and impediments to marriage generally.

BY B. DE LANEY, M. D.

The important fact that the many alarming complaints, originating in the imprudence and solitude of youth, may be easily removed without Medicine, is in this small tract, clearly demonstrated; and the entirely new and highly successful treatment, as adopted by the Author, fully explained, by means of which every one is enabled to cure himself perfectly and at the least possible cost, thereby avoiding all the advertised nostrums of the day.

Sent to any address, gratis and post free in a sealed envelope, by remitting (post paid) two postage stamps to DR. B. DE LANEY, 17 Lispenard Street, New York City. Jan. 8, 1857.

FOR THE HOLIDAYS.

A SPLENDID LOT of Gift Books, Annuals, Albums, &c., &c, Just received at

Dec. 11. ASTON'S.

State of North Carolina,

CALDWELL COUNTY.

Superior Court of Law—Fall Term, 1856.

Wilie Gaither *vs.* P. M. Ballew and J. R. Ballew.

ORDERED, That advertisement shall be made for six weeks in the Asheville News as to defendants P. M. and J. R. Ballew, requiring them to appear at the next Term; and it is further ordered that they have leave until then to answer the bill of interpleader of William A. Ballew.

Witness, C. McD. Dickson, Clerk of our said Court, at Office, the sixth Monday after the fourth Monday in September, 1856.

C. McD. DICKSON, *C. S. C.*

January 22, 1857. Printer's fee $6.

Almanacs for 1857.

Almanacs for 1857 to be had *gratis*, on application at ASTON'S.

A. T. SUMMEY & CO.

HAVING associated with them W. W. McDOWELL for the transaction of the mercantile business in this place, it becomes necessary that the business should be closed to 1st January. *All persons*, therefore, indebted to the firm are requested to come forward and make settlement immediately, as the business must be closed.

A. T. SUMMEY & CO.

Jan. 1, 1857.

How Aqua-Fortis Operated upon Old Joe.

In the pretty village of Haddonfield, New Jersey, some years ago, there resided an old fellow who was familiarly known in the town and country round, as "Old Joe." He had no particular occupation except doing 'chores' or errands—nor any particular location. He ate where he could get a bite, and slept wherever he could find a lodging places. Joe was a regular old toper, and Jersey lightning had no more effect on his insides than so much water. He generally made his head quarters at the lower tavern, for there were two in the town. He would sleep and doze away the afternoon on the old bench in one corner of the bar-room, but was always awake when there was any drinking going on.—When he was not asked to drink he would slip to the bar and drain the glasses of the few drops left in them. One afternoon, Dr. Bolus, the village physician, was in the tavern, mixing up a preparation. He placed a tumbler half full of *aqua-fortis* on the bar, and turned round to mix up some other ingredients. A few moments after he had occasion to use the poisonous drug, when he found to his dismay, that the tumbler had been drained to the last drop. "Mr. Wiggins," exclaimed the Doctor, in affright to the landlord, "what has become of the aqua-fortis I put on the bar a few moments ago?" "I don't know," replied the landlord, "unless Old Joe slipped in and drank it." In this suspicion they were both soon confirmed, for the hostler said he had seen Old Joe swallow the fatal draught. The Doctor knowing that he must certainly die after such a dose, instituted a search at once. After some hours spent in looking through the barns, out houses and woods for three or four miles around the village, he was abandoned to his fate. It was a cold night, and as the village topers assembled around the blazing hickory fire in the bar room, nothing was thought of or talked of but the unfortunate end of poor Old Joe. Some four days had elapsed, and nothing having been heard from Old Joe, they all came to the conclusion that he was a goner. The Doctor, about this time, had occasion to visit a patient some eight miles distant; what was his surprise, when about five miles from the village to see Old Joe in front of a farmer's house, spitting wood. "Why, Joe," said the Doctor, riding up to the fence "I thought you was dead and buried before this." "Why, what made you think that, Doctor!" leaning on his axe handle. "Didn't you drink that dose that I left on old Wiggins' bar, a few days since?" "Yes," replied Joe, half ashamed to own it. "Do you know what it was?" asked the Doctor. "No!" returned Joe. "Why, it was *aqua-fortis* enough to kill a dozen men." "Well, now, Doctor, do you know that I thought there was something queer about that darned stuff, for after I drank it *every time I blowed my nose I burned a hole in my pocket handkerchief!*"

How Slow the Night Rolls Away.

These words fell upon our ears from the lips of a poor sufferer in the lonely hours of midnight. They are still fresh in our memory. We recollect as we listened to his short breathings, and saw him writhing under the anguish of disease, how our minds ran out upon the world and visited the lonely cabins, gloomy prisons, and dark cells of the sick and dying. We thought how many voices in the loneliness of that hour were exclaiming with sorrowful hearts, "How slow the night rolls away!" Yes, with intense anxiety they watched the windows if possible to catch the first faint streakings of morning light. One who has watched by the bed-side of suffering humanity through the long still night, when the great heart of the world is hushed to repose, and the solitude of death cast its gloom upon the bosom of nature, can tell the solemn import of the words uttered by this afflicted being as he grappled with the strong arm of disease, and endeavored to ward off the keen pointed shafts. The mother who watches with sleepless eye over the couch of her dying infant child, exclaims in sorrow, "how slow the night rolls away." The storm tossed mariner, who is nearing the port of his native home, and already in imagination hears the voices of loved ones lisping his name, exclaims, "How slow the night rolls away!"—The traveller, who has for many a long and tedious day urged on his steps towards home, as he lies down to rest a few days' journey from his little cottage in the solitude of midnight, and thinking of his dear wife and prattling children, exclaims, "Now slow the night rolls away!" The christian, who has battled with the storm of this life for many a long year until his locks have become white in his master's service, in looking out upon the future of happiness that awaits him, and desires to depart in peace to dwell with his God, exclaims with enthusiam, "How slow the night rolls away!"

☞Lieutenant Maury, of the National Observatory, in a lecture in New York, said: "I have always found in my scientific studies that when I could get the Bible to say anything on the subject, it afforded me a firm platform to stand upon, and another round in the ladder by which I could safely ascend."

☞Two thousand nine hundred silk worms produce one pound of silk; but it would require 27,000 spiders, all females, to produce one pound of web.

State of North Carolina,
YANCY COUNTY.

Court of Pleas & Quarter Sessions,—October Term, 1856.

Samuel Cox, Adm. of Malcolm McNeil, deceased, *VS.*

The Heirs at Law of Malcolm McNeil, deceased, to wit: Hector McNeil, John McNeil, Daniel McNeil, Margaret McNeil, and Nancy Cox, (wife of David Cox, deceased.)

PETITION TO SELL REAL ESTATE.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that John McNeil and Daniel McNeil, heirs at law and legal representatives of Malcolm McNeil, deceased, defendants in the above case, reside from and without the limits of this State, it is therefore ordered by the Court that publication be made for six weeks in the Asheville News that they be and appear at the Court House in Burnsville on the 4th Monday after the 4th Monday in December next, to show cause, if any exist, why the real estate of Malcolm McNeil, dec., consisting of fifty acres of Land, bounded by lands of David Cox, dec'd. and others, should not be sold agreeable to plaintiff's petition, and the proceeds thereof to be assets in Adm's hands, to pay debts and charges of administration, or their consent to the same will be taken pro confesso.

Witness, D. McCanles, Clerk of our said Court at Office, the 4th Monday after the 4th Monday in September, 1856, and in the 81st year of our Independence. DAVID McCANLES, C. C. C.

Issued 15th Nov., 1856. [Dec. 4-w6-Pr's fee $6.

ASHEVILLE
Mutual Insurance Company,

AT a meeting of the members of the *Asheville Mutual Insurance Company*, convened in Asheville on Friday October 17th, the following Board of Directors and Officers were elected to serve during the year, viz:

DIRECTORS.

James W. Patton, W. D. Rankin, J. M. Blair, N. W. Woodfin, J. E. Patton, B. J. Smith, Hugh Johnston, Ephraim Clayton, M. Patton.

OFFICERS.

J. R. Osborne, President.
W. W. McDowell, Vice President.
J. B. Rankin, Secretary and Treasurer.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

J. W. Patton, W. D. Rankin, M. Patton.

MEDICAL BOARD.

J. F. E. Hardy, M. D.
J. D. Boyd, " "
W. L. Hilliard, " "

ATTORNIES.

Z. B. Vance, A. S. Merrimon.

All communications should be addressed to J. B. RANKIN, *Secretary.*

Asheville, Nov. 15, 1856.

STORE HOUSE TO RENT.

THE subscriber wishes to rent, or lease for a term of years, the large and well situated STORE HOUSE, now occupied by Smith and McDowell, on main street, opposite J. H. Gudger's Hotel. Application can be made to the undersigned, or in his absence, to W. W. McDowell or J. H. Gudger.

JESSE S. SMITH.

Asheville, Aug. 28, 1856, tf

HO! ALL YE NAKED!

Why will ye suffer, when the subscriber has one of Wheeler & Wilson's beautiful Sewing Machines in constant operation?

THE subscriber, at his old stand, continues to take the dimensions of his customers, in such a manner as to give them FITS. He prefers working on credit, but rather than let his Machine be idle, and the people suffer, he will take pay down. You who want to look neat on less money than ever before, would do well to call where all modern improvements and advantages can be found.

J. W. WILSON.

Asheville, Nov. 27, 1856.—tf

LATEST NEWS.

100 Gals. Spirits Turpentine, 100 Gals. Alcohol, 25 Gals. Camphine, 50 Gals. Copal Varnish, 20 Gals. Black Oil Varnish, 10 Gals. Sweet Spirits Nitre, 25 gross Matches, 10 Doz. Bathing Bricks, 200 lbs. Scotch Snuff, 100 lbs. Extract Logwood, 100 lbs. Blue Stone, 50 lbs. New Hops, 25 lbs. Sal Ammonia, 50 lbs. Saltpeter, 50 lbs. Red Lead, 50 lbs. Black Lead, 35 lbs. Refined Camphor, 25 lbs. Sugar of Lead, 25 lbs. Pulverized Rhubarb, 25 lbs. Assafoetida, 50 lbs. Jujube Paste, 50 lbs. Sulphuric Acid, 50 lbs. Nitric Acid. Just received at ASTON'S.

November 13, 1856.

EUREKA!

Wilbor's Compound of Cod Liver Oil and Phosphate of Lime, a cure for Consumption, coughs, colds, asthma, influenza, hoarseness, bronchites, and all scrofulous humors. A fresh supply of this deservedly popular medicine received direct from the manufacturer and for sale by

Oct. 15. E. J. ASTON.

NOW RECEIVING,

ONE of the largest assortments of FALL and WINTER GOODS, at the "cheap for cash" store of

SUMMEY, McDOWELL & CO.

that will be found in this market, to which the attention of a discriminating public is invited.—It is not our intention to make a paper showing here of what we have, but if you want anything comfortable, good, or pretty, call and for yourselves judge whether any reliance can be placed in us, when we say that we have *the most* comprehensive stock in town, and which, for prompt pay, will be sold on as reasonable terms as any other house can afford to sell. We don't profess to sell goods for New York cost, but do profess to sell as cheap for the same kind of pay as the cheapest.

We receive in exchange for goods almost all kinds of country produce. Come on with it and your money, and we can satisfy any reasonable man.

SUMMEY, McDOWELL & CO.,
Opposite Eagle Hotel.

Asheville, September 18, 1856.—tf

HAVE you seen that Jewelry and Perfumery, at ASTON'S.

To a Reading Public.

ANY person desirous of subscribing to any Newspaper, Magazine, or Periodical published in the United States, will please call at the Book, Stationery and Periodical Depot of

E. J. ASTON, General Agent.

O. M. LEWIS'
Daguerreian and Ambrotype GALLERY,

On Main Street, south of the Court House.

PICTURES of all sizes taken, from that of the finger ring to the *whole* size.

Instructions given in either Daguer or Ambrotyping, on most reasonable terms. Nov 20

1000 Lbs. Old Copper

WANTED, for which I will pay Stoves or Tin Ware.

H. LINDSEY.

March 20, 1856.—tf

OUR GOODS

HAVE been purchased by one of the best buyers this market affords, and for Ladies and Gentlemen's wear we challenge competition. Call and examine our stock of

CLOTHING,

and if we can't please the most fastidious, we are much mistaken.

HATS,

From a cap for 37 1-2 cents, to a $5 50 Beaver of any grade, and any color from milky white to sooty black.

THE LADIES

Will also find Bonnets, Shoes, Zephyr Hoods, Capes, Gauntlets, Necklaces, materials for Talmas, and everything necessary to adorn and beautify, as well as to make comfortable.

Don't mistake the place.

SUMMEY, McDOWELL & CO.

DR. P. A. WILHITE,
Wholesale and Retail Druggist,

ANDERSON C. H., S. C.,

HAS just received, and will keep, constantly on hand, a very large and well selected stock of

Paints, Oils, Varnishes, Brushes, Window Glass, French and American.

Also, Dealer in American, French and English

Chemicals, Drugs,

Perfumery, French Candies, Snuffs, Fine **Tobacco and Cigars.**

FANCY ARTICLES AND DYE-STUFFS.

—*ALSO*—

Fine Brandies and Wines,

Sold only for medical purposes.

Merchants and all others can depend upon their orders meeting prompt attention, upon the most accommodating terms.

Physicians and Families can rely on having their prescriptions carefully compounded.

His Goods are selected with great care, and will be warranted as represented.

☞Call at No. 3, Brick Range, one door above Harrison & Broyles' law office.

August 10, 1854.

THE most extensive assortment of Boots and Shoes ever offered in Asheville, for sale by CHAPMAN, RANKIN & CO.

April 3. tf

For the Ladies.

Now opened and for sale, a very desirable lot of Ladies Dress Goods, latest styles.—Also, wool Shawls, of a superior quality.

W. D. RANKIN & Co.

50.000 Steel Pens,

Assorted. All sizes qualities, prices and manufacturers just received at ASTON'S.

june 5.

James' Neuralgic Liquid.

A certain cure for Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Cramp Colic, &c. Just received and for sale at

Aug. 21. ASTON'S.

Molasses.

800 Gallons Molasses, as good, if not the best, ever offered for sale in this country. SMITH BAIRD & CO.

May 1, 1856. tf

Fresh Citron.

JUST received at ASTON'S.

April 17.

ALL who wish to purchase *cheap Goods* can be accommodated at the store of

CHAPMAN, RANKIN & CO.

April 3. tf

☞THOSE Oranges, Figs, Lemons, &c. went off rather too fast last week, but a few more of the same sort are expected next week, at

April 17. ASTON'S.

Flour, by the barrel, sack or pound for sale by

W. D. RANKIN & Co.

FRESH RAISENS.—A few boxes just recived, at ASTON'S.

GREAT ATTRACTION!!!
New Spring and Summer GOODS!

THE undersigned are now receiving and opening at their *OLD STAND*, a heavy assortment of spring and summer **GOODS** of the latest and most fashionable styles; and embracing every variety usually kept in a retail establishment in this country.

They deem it unnecessary to enumerate the various articles, comprised within their assortment; or to specify prices;—suffice it to say, that they have been carefully and tastefully selected, by one of the partners in market; and will be sold at a *VERY SMALL* advance on original cost.

They flatter themselves that the superior advantages of which they are possessed for purchasing Goods, will enable them to sell as low, if not a **Little Lower,** than any one else; and as you can get at their store any article you may stand in need of, it will be greatly to your advantage, *one and all*, to come, with your Feathers, Rags, Beeswax, Tallow, Hides, &c., &c.; and more important than all, with your pocket books well filled with *CASH*, and make your purchases of them.

To our old friends and customers, we tender our sincere thanks; and respectfully solicit a continuance of the liberal patronage they have hitherto bestowed upon us.

W. D. RANKIN & CO.

LADIES

WISHING to purchase fine DRESS GOODS for spring and summer wear, are advised to call on

CHAPMAN, RANKIN & CO.

April 3. tf

Wool Wanted.

We want to buy ten thousand pounds good clean washed Wool, for which we will pay goods at very low prices.

W. D. RANKIN & CO.

May 26, '53.

Tennessee Clover Seed.

FIFTY Bushels Clover Seed, just received, and for sale by

March 13, '56. W. D. RANKIN & Co.

PIANOS—MUSIC.

A LARGE and well selected stock of the best maker's Pianos, may be found at all times at Factory prices

Ramsay's Music Store,
178 Richardson Street, Columbia, S. C.

Especial attention is invited to the famous Hallett, Davis & Co's Piano, so superior in tone, finish and durability.

Columbia, August 18, 1856—1y

W. D. RANKIN & CO.

Dealers in Dry Goods, Groceries, Hard ware, Crockery, &c. &c.

Asheville, N. C.

SMITH, BAIRD & CO.,

Dealers in Dry Goods, Groceries, and Merchandise generally;

ASHEVILLE, N. C.

CHAPMAN, RANKIN & CO.,
DEALERS IN

DRY GOODS, HOSIERY, FANCY GOODS, HATS, CAPS, BONNETS, BOOTS, SHOES, CROCKERY, HARDWARE, DRUGS, GROCERIES, &c., &c.,

Asheville & Turkey Creek, N. C.

April 3, 1856. tf

G. W. WHITSON,

SURGEON DENTIST,

ASHEVILLE, N. C.

David Coleman,

Attorney at Law,

BURNSVILLE, N. C.

March 3, 1853.—tf.

JOHN B. WOODFIN,
Attorney at Law,

BURNSVILLE, N. C.

June 19, 1856.

BURTON & GOLD,
Attorneys at Law,

SHELBY, CLEAVELAND COUNTY, N. C.

WILL practice in the Superior Courts of Law and Equity of all the counties in the 7th Judicial District. Shelby, April 17, 1856. tf

DR. J. F. E. HARDY
AND
DR. W. L. HILLIARD,

HAVE this day associated themselves in the practice of *MEDICINE*, in its various branches.

Dr. Hardy, who is daily in the village, will be always ready to examine cases and make out prescriptions, and when in his power visit cases in the country. Dr. Hilliard will attend to his town and country practice, as usual. We would especially call the attention of all persons laboring under diseases requiring Surgical aid, to this card. We will take especial pains to assist all persons living at a distance in procuring suitable boarding houses in or near the village, and render them such relief as the profession is capable of.

Office at Dr. Hilliard's Drug Store.

Asheville, January 2, 1855. tf

M. L. NEILSON, M. D.,
ASHEVILLE, N. C.

January 11, 1855. t

J. D. REYNOLDS, M. D.,

(A Graduate of the Medical University of Nashville,)

HAVING permanently located in Asheville, offers his Professional services to the citizens of town and country,

Office and residence, one door south of Asheville Hotel. March 27, 1856. tf

JUST received a fine lot of Hammered Tire Iron by

CHAPMAN, RARKIN & CO.

August 7, 1856.

New Semi-Weekly STAGE ROUTE.

From Asheville via Waynesville, Webster, Franklin, Murphy, and Duck Town, Tenn., to Cleaveland, Tenn.

THE subscriber takes pleasure in calling the attention of the traveling public to the new Stage Route through the western counties of North Carolina—being the connecting link between Asheville, N. C., and the Rail Road at Cleaveland, Tenn. There is an excellent Turnpike Road the entire distance, and the subscriber has stocked it with good horses, comfortable stages, and careful drivers.

To persons going East or West, this is the shortest, most direct, and the cheapest route. Give this line a trial, and you will conclude that its establishment is a blessing to the traveling public.

Oct. 2, 1356. J. B. LEATHERWOOD.

Paper! Paper!

Forty Reams Foolscap, Letter and Note Paper, of every size, shape, shade, hue, color, and quality. Just received at ASTON'S.

BLACKSMITHING.

THE subscriber is still carrying on the

Smithing Business,

in all its branches, at his old stand in the south end of Asheville.

The superior manner in which he has horses shod, carriages, buggies and wagons ironed, and all manner of work done, are too well known to render it necessary to more than say, he will, as heretofore, turn out none but good work.

Country produce of all kinds taken in payment for work, but it must in every case be delivered before the work is removed.

ELIAS L. TRIPLETT,

March 20, 1856.—1y

Save Your Wood,

BY buying some of my STOVES for cooking and warming your rooms.

ALSO,

Call and examine a large assortment of

TIN WARE,

of every variety, which I will sell cheap for cash or old Copper, wholesale or retail.

Any article in my line made to order at short notice.

H. LINDSEY.

Asheville, March 20, 1856.—tf

PERFUMERY,

Of all kinds, extracts, Cologne, shaving and toilet Soaps, tooth and hair Brushes, and fancy articles "too tedious to mention," will be found at the cheap fashionable store of

SUMMEY, McDOWELL & CO.

Dr. McLANE'S CELEBRATED VERMIFUGE AND LIVER PILLS.

Two of the best Preparations of the Age.

They are not recommended as Universal Cure-alls, but simply for what their name purports.

The VERMIFUGE, for expelling Worms from the human system, has also been administered with the most satisfactory results to various animals subject to Worms.

The LIVER PILLS, for the cure of LIVER COMPLAINT, all BILIOUS DERANGEMENTS, SICK HEADACHE, &c.

Purchasers will please be particular to ask for Dr. C. McLane's Celebrated VERMIFUGE and LIVER PILLS, prepared by

Fleming Bros.

SOLE PROPRIETORS, Pittsburgh, Pa., and take no other, as there are various other preparations now before the public, purporting to be Vermifuge and Liver Pills. All others, in comparison with Dr. McLANE'S, are worthless.

The GENUINE McLane's Vermifuge and Liver Pills can now be had at all respectable Drug Stores.

FLEMING BRO'S,
60 WOOD ST., PITTSBURGH, PA.
Sole Proprietors.

SCOVIL & MEAD, No. 111, Charters street, New Orleans, General Wholesale Agents for the Southern States, to whom all orders must be addressed.

Sold by Smith & McDowell, Asheville, N. C.
" " B. D. Miller & Co., Hendersonville.
" " C. L. Harris & Co., Rutherfordton.
" " J. M. Crayton, "
" " Hull & Grayson, Marion.
" " J. V. Blackwell, Morganton.
" " Fitzgerald, Benners & Long, Waynesville.
" " Allman & Cunningham, Franklin.

June 5, 1856. 1y

Lindsey's Double-Acting ROTARY FORCE PUMP.

THIS pump has just been patented in *America* and *England*, and far excels any pump heretofore invented; its peculiarities are *simplicity, power*, and *cheapness*. Its simplicity; there is nothing about it but iron and cast metal, and it can be taken apart and put up by any one, and will last for an age. It has the power to raise water *hundreds of feet*, with the extra expense of $3 and the price of pipe. Water rises in it by hand 100 feet per minute! For cheapness; a No. 1. pump (for all ordinary purposes) complete, and fifty feet of pipe, costs but $30! The handle at the top, turns the pipe and pump, and every revolution fills the cylinder twice, affording an abundant supply of water with the least possible expense and labor. It is peculiarly adapted to *deep wells, rail road stations, salt works, mining and manufacturing purposes*. Wherever it is introduced, the old force, suction and chain pumps will disappear. Practical and scientific men pronounce it as without an equal, for all that is here claimed for it. The *Scientific American*, after seeing it in operation, says. "*This pump is very simple in construction, not liable to get out of order, durable, easily operated and economical; we regard it as an excellent improvement.*" Circulars with an accurate drawing and full description sent free of charge to all parts of the country. No. 1, has a one inch pipe; No. 2, 1¼ inches; No. 3, 1¼ inches; and the prices $30, $42, $54; the No. 2 and 3 are designed for *very deep wells, railroad stations, &c.* where much water is required. The subscriber is the general agent for the sale of these pumps to all parts of the world, and *exclusive agent for* NEW YORK. Orders must be accompanied by the *cash*, and should be explicit as to the kind of pump wanted, depth of well, shipping address, &c. They will meet prompt attention. A pump and pipe weighs about 170 lbs. No charge for shipping or cartage. Wells over 50 feet should have extra gearing, which costs $3.

JAMES M. EDNEY,
Com. Merchant, 56 John St. N. Y.

For sale by H. LINDSEY, Inventor, Asheville, N. C.

Auction and Commission BUSINESS.

THE undersigned, at the solicitation of many gentlemen, has concluded to do a general Auction and Commission Business in the town of Asheville. He will receive and dispose of at public auction, all kinds of Property, including Real Estate Negroes, Horses, Mules, Cattle, Wheat, Flour, Bacon, &c., &c. He pledges himself to do the best he can for those who entrust their interests to his hands.

He will attend sales in adjoining counties, when desired.

REFERENCE—Any prominent citizen of Asheville. W. T. DICKENSON.

Asheville, Sept. 4, 1856—6m

NOTICE.

ON FRIDAY the 16th of January, 1857, the building of a COURT HOUSE in Marshall, Madison county, N. C., will be let to the lowest bidder. Either sealed or open proposals will be received up to 12 o'clock on that day. Bond and approved security will be required of the undertaker. The Building is to be of brick, 40 by 60 feet, two stories high. For further particulars see specifications and drawing, at A. E. Baird's.

Address Building Committee at Jewel Hill.

December 11, 1856. 4t

THE SMALL POX

HAVING lost its power to alarm, and the people having began again to benefit themselves by selections from our stock of useful and beautiful

GOODS

we take this occasion to say that we are better prepared than usual to accommodate, and are rejoicing in hope of maintaining, and even exceeding, our share of patronage heretofore received.

SMITH, BAIRD & CO.

Asheville, May 1, 1856. tf

Ready Made Clothing.

Received and for sale, a large lot of *Ready Made Clothing*. Call and see at

W. D. RANKIN & Co's.

Clothing, Hats, Boots and Shoes.

OUR stock of these goods is large and inviting. Our coats commence in price at $1; pants 75 cents, and vests 62 cents. Other things in proportion.

SMITH, BAIRD & CO.

May 1, 1856. tf

TAILORING,

THE Subscriber begs leave to announce to his friends and the public generally, that he has just opened a new **TAILORING SHOP,** in the room recently occupied by Mr. Hyman as a Book Store; where he will carry on the business of Cutting and Making up Gentlemen's Clothing of every variety and style. He flatters himself, that, from a long experience at his trade, he is enabled to give satisfaction to all who may favor him with their patronage. He will always keep on hand the latest and most approved fashions of the day; and he will turn out no job without warranting it to fit. He will receive in payment for work, country produce of every kind.

WILLIAM HOWARD.

March 20, 1856—tf.

Furniture For Sale.

The undersigned keep constantly on hand at their shop in Asheville, a large quantity of well made and superior finished

Furniture,

of the most fashionable kind, consisting of *Chairs, Cane and Cushioned bottoms and other qualities, Sofas, Bureaus, Guitars, and a number of Violins, Bows and Strings* of the best quality. Those who are desirous of purchasing any article of Furniture of any description, will do well to call and see their assortment before purchasing elsewhere, as they are determined to sell at the very lowest price and on the best terms. J. & J. HILDEBRAN.

PHYSIC FOR THE MILLION.

Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry;
" Rogers' Liverwort and Tar;
" Bull's Sarsaparilla;
McLane's Vermifuge;
Perry Davis' Pain Killer;
Lyon's Kathairon;
Ayer's Cherry Pectoral;
Swayne's Compound Syrup of Wild Cherry
" Bitter Catholicon;
" Persian Hair Lustral;
" Bowel Cordial;
" Vermifuge;
Loudon's Indian Expectorant;
" Alterative;
" Carminative Balsam;
" Tonic Vermifuge;
" Female Elixer;
" Cherokee Liniment;
" All Healing Salve;

Ayer's Cathartic Pills; London's Fever and Ague Pills; Brandreth's Pills; Moffatt's Pills; McLane's Liver Pills; Loudon's Ind. Sanative Pills; Wright's Vegetable Pills; Swayne's Sarsaparilla and Tar Pills; Mustang Liniment; Hays' Liniment; Jew David's or Hebrew Plaster; Gray's Ointment; Hutchison's Ointment; Stabler's Cherry Expectorant; Stabler's Vermifuge; Stabler's Diarrhœa Cordial; Hoofland's German Bitters; Jacob's Cordial; Dr. Locock's Pulmonic Wafers; Hembold's Extract Bucha; Hembold's Extract Sarsaparilla; Balm of Thousand Flowers.

All the above, together with a large assortment of Ointments, Balms, Embrocations, Tonics, Salves, Vermifuges, and other preparations, which have been selected with great care for, and are peculiarly adapted to, the resuscitation, renovation, and full purification of disappointed and defeated politicians and their admiring friends.

Just received and for sale at the People's Drug Store, by ASTON.

August 14, 1856.

NOTICE.

READER, you know that I must now collect all the debts due the firm of Smith & McDowell. Delays are dangerous.

W. W. McDOWELL,
Surviving Partner.

July 17, 1856.

CARRIAGE AND BUGGY MAKING.

THE subscriber has located in Asheville, for the purpose of carrying on the Carriage and Buggy making business Repairing, &c. He has no doubt of being able to give entire satisfaction to those who may patronize him. He has an abundance of first rate dry lumber, and will work no other kind. Shop in the south end of town, opposite Triplett's blacksmith shop.

W. T. CARTER

Asheville, June 6, 1855. tf

ANOTHER LOT.

12 dozen Turlington's Balsam; 12 doz. Godfrey's Cordial; 12 doz Bateman's Drops; 10 lbs. Bathing Sponge; 10 lbs. Jamaica Ginger; 20 lbs. Arrow Root; 20 lbs. Cream of Tartar; 25 lbs. Gum Arabic; 50 lbs. Potash; 50 gallons Alcohol; 12 doz. Seidlitz Powders.

Oct. 15. Just received at ASTON'S.

PURE BRANDY,

PORT SHERRY and Maderia Wine, Holland Gin. For medicinal purposes only, for sale at

june 5, 1856. ASTON'S.

A LARGE stock of fashionable READY MADE CLOTHING, just received, and for sale, by CHAPMAN, RANKIN & CO.

April 3. tf

FINE Tobacco and Cigars, for sale by CHAPMAN, RANKIN & CO.

Books for Winter Nights.

Wild Western Scenes; The War Path; Fields' Scrap Book; Bernard Lile; Freaks of Fortune; and many others too numerous to mention.

Just received at ASTON'S.

Oct. 15.

To the Polls! To the Polls!

Barry's Tricophorus; Prof. Wood's Hair Restorative; McMunn's Elixer of Opium.

Fresh supply just received at ASTON'S.

Oct. 15.